The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29. 1897. NO. 40

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFECT Nov. 29, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	1.11	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	1.30	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	2.29	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6.21	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	3.07	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	3.12	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.30	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	'l P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.13	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.25	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	5.29	7.53	g	2.40	6.42	
Petersburg ...	5.47	8.17		3.03	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.58	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.12	8.47		3.35	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.18	8.53		3.42	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.22	8.58		3.47	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.39	9.15		4.08	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	7.00	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.20	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.25	9.59		5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.41	10.14		5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.50	10.22		5.28	9.16	
Newport	8.00	10.32		5.39	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.24	10.54		6.08	9.50	
Marysville	8.38	11.07		6.26	10.04	
Rockville.	8.43	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.55	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	12.40	*3.10	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.47	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....12.17	12.50	*3.00	6.23	10.20			4.30
New York 2.43	3.33	*5.53	9.30	3.53			7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 29, 1897.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 07	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	1 57
1 19	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 44
1 31	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 31
1 59	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 52
2 07	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 45
2 19	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 33
2 34	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 18
2 50	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 53
3 00	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 45
3 21	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 25
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 2. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—How to pray.—Luke xi, 1-13. (A meeting of preparation for the week of prayer.)

The topical reference contains Luke's account of what is commonly called the Lord's Prayer. Matthew places the Lord's Prayer in the sermon on the mount, but there is no reason why it should not have been given twice. In the first instance, in that general address of Christ, and in the second at the request of a disciple, as Luke records in this passage.

Christ and prayer are here brought closely together, and we may look at the topic in the light of Christ's relation to prayer.

1. Christ's habit of prayer. The incident of the lesson is brought about as result of Christ's habit of praying. He not only held constant soul communion with God, but often engaged in positive, outward prayers, and on this occasion, when He ceased praying, one of the disciples asked Him to teach them to pray as John taught his disciples. Christ was always faithful in prayer. In the great crises of His life He agonized in prayer to God. In the more quiet and less important moments of His life He found time for constant communion with God. If Christ needed to be faithful in prayer, how much more we need to be!

2. Christ's model of prayer. In answer to the question of the disciple Christ gave as a model and form of prayer the Lord's Prayer. It has since stood as the model of prayer and has been universally used as a form of prayer. While not given to the church for the purpose of constant repetition, yet there is no reason at all why it should not be used often as a form of prayer. One characteristic of this prayer is its filial spirit. Christ teaches us here to address God "Father" when we come to Him in prayer, and this should encourage us to come. Another characteristic of this prayer is that God comes first, the petitioner comes second. There are five petitions in Luke's account of the Lord's Prayer. Two of these five pertain to the cause of God, and they come first. Three refer to the wants of man; they come last. In prayer, as in everything else, we should place God first and self second. The interests of His kingdom, the advancement of His cause, should occupy the first place in our thoughts and heart's desire. Our personal needs should occupy a secondary place. Too often we reverse the order and look upon prayer simply as a petition to God for personal blessings.

3. Christ's encouragement to prayer. He encourages us here by the parable of the man who by his importunity obtains the loaves for his friends at midnight, and again by the declaration that if we ask we shall receive. Let us take Christ's encouragement and imitate His example in constancy and fidelity in prayer.

Bible Readings.—Isa. lv, 1-6; Ps. vi, 9; x, 17; lxv, 1, 2; xcix, 1-9; Math. vi, 5-13; vii, 7-11; Luke xviii, 1-14; John xi, 41, 42; xiv, 12-15; Eph. vi, 18; Phil. iv, 6; Col. iv, 2; I Thess. v, 17; I Tim. ii, 1-8; Jas. v, 13-20.

The Missile of Death.

We are often surprised by the good things that come to us unexpectedly. We have been sometimes astonished at the way occurrences that promised disaster became great blessings. At the siege of Sevastopol a cannon ball, missing its aim, struck in the side of a neighboring mountain, and from the fissure made by it gushed a stream of crystal water. The missile of death was made to become an instrument to open a life sustaining fountain. Using this incident as an illustration, a minister said, "If in us abide the waters of eternal life, the thrusts of satan will only open channels by which they may flow forth." If we sustain to God the relation of believers in Christ, without a shadow of doubt, "all things work together for good."—Presbyterian Banner.

The Value of Sympathy.

To one who is in difficulty an offer of help is easily seen to be of worth. Our usual thought is that the one who receives the proffered aid is the person most benefited. This is not always true. The expression of sympathy, the rendering of assistance to one in need, often does more real good to the giver than to the receiver. There is no cure for low spirits and selfishness equal to getting interested in the case of some one in trouble and exerting one's powers of thought and sharing of one's possessions to help the needy one. Much of the worriment and fretfulness of life would quickly be banished by taking an interest in the hardships of some one else who really has troubles of serious character. Get an interest in some other person. Exert yourself for him and see how much you get out of it.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Lesson For the Week Beginning Jan. 2. Comment by Rev. W. J. Yates, A. M. Topic, Occupation For the New Year.

SCRIPTURE READING.—Prov. xi, 30; Dan. xii, 3.

Soul winning is the most important business of every Christian. Every follower of Jesus is a missionary. The command to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature is binding on every one who professes to serve God. The Master declared that "he that is not for Me, is against Me." Neutrality is impossible to any one. Decision for or against the claims and commands of God is inevitable. The command to repent and serve the Master comes to each and must be met by refusal of obedience or by compliance. Resistance is sin, acceptance is salvation.

The natural consequence of refusing to yield to God's call to service is a hardening of the soul in wrong courses, the strengthening of sinful habits, weakening the hold of the soul upon good and loss of its power to know and love and do the right. Every prompting to duty which is resised cuts a strand in the cable of integrity which holds one to the anchorage of safety. No one can afford to trifle with conviction or turn a deaf ear to the voice of his inner sense of duty.

Work among men and with men we all must as long as we stay in this world. Competition is inevitable. Conflict is at times unavoidable, but wherever co-operation is possible success is best assured. To have every man's hand with us gives greater prospect of prosperity than to be single handed or in opposition to all others. But, essential as unity is in working with men, it is more important that we work with God. No man or body of men is able to rule the material powers of the world. Much less can they control the spirit forces. The utmost we can do is to adjust ourselves and our implements to the forces of nature and work with them. Our ships sail securely and prosperously so long as we harmonize with laws of wind and wave. In the hurricane we learn how feeble we are and how utterly impossible it is for us to control the powers we have been using.

More disastrous is it for a soul to run counter to the forces of righteousness. The trade winds of earth are not more steady and reliable than the powers of truth and purity in spiritual affairs. He who sets his sails rightly shall be safely sped along his life courses toward the true harbor of life. The way of the transgressor is hard and must ever be disastrous so long as God remains good. "We are workers together with God." The power is all His own. We are to learn the laws of soul power and adjust our lives to them.

He that loving God strives to bring others also to love Him is wise. First our own souls should be in such intimate, tender companionship with the Father that we are kept in perfect peace. Then we should so be possessed with the spirit of His plans and desires for men that all forces of our nature bend themselves to the accomplishment of these ends. Then we shall win men to Him.

Church Members In Wales.

In Wales there are 142,141 Congregationalists, 135,888 Calvinistic Methodists, 105,431 Baptists, 42,847 Weslyans, 6,908 Primitive Methodists, 2,311 Bible Christians, 1,250 United Methodist free churches, 321 Methodist new connection. The church of England has 128,877, thus showing that the Anglican church is in the minority in that country.

He Should Be Trusted.

As for His failing you, never dream of it—hate the thought. The God who has been sufficient until now should be trusted to the end.—Episcopal Recorder.

Religious Notes.

It is estimated that there are 1,600,000 negro Baptists in the south.

A tablet to the memory of Rev. A. M. Toplady, the author of "Rock of Ages" is to be erected in the Devonshire church, England, to which he formerly ministered.

The Christian Endeavor societies of Detroit have furnished a library of 200 volumes to the United States marine hospital in that city. A Christian Endeavor young man serves as librarian.

The average cost of supporting a student in the Presbyterian theological seminaries is about $330 a year, and for a three year course about $1,000, in addition to what the students themselves pay and to the aid given by the educational society.

In my judgment a city could be more easily built without ground than a state could be founded or exist without faith in God.—Plutarch.

Some Tricks of the Types.

From Gesta Typographica.

"What is this?" exclaimed a compositor who was expecting to be promoted to a proofreadership shortly. "'Sermons in stones, Books in running brooks!' Impossible! He means of course 'Sermons in books and stones in running brooks.'" And a new reading of Shakespeare appeared next morning.

A sporting compositor thought "Cricket on the Hearth" must be a slip of the pen. He made it "Cricket on the Heath."

A writer on angling had the joy of seeing his sentence "The young salmon are beginning to run" printed "The young salmon are beginning to swim," another thoughtful compositor having been at work.

Happier was the transformation of the sentence, "Bring me my toga" into "Bring me my togs."

There is a less subtle vein of humor in the story of the editor who wrote during an election, "The battle is now opened". The compositor spelled battle with an "o" and the other side said, of course, that they had suspected it from the first.

It was by a similar mistake that the late Baker Pashaw, who might fairly be described as a "battle-scarred veteran," was called a "battle-scared veteran," the libel being by no means purged when the newspaper called the gallant officer a "bottle-scarred veteran."

Owing to an error in printing the announcement, "A sailor, going to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation,' became "A sailor going to sea his wife deserves the prayers of the congregation."

The statement, "Messrs. ——'s preserves cannot be beaten," was rather vitiated as an advertisement by the omission of "b" in the last word.

Innocently gay was the newspaper report which said that the London express had knocked down a cow and cut it into "calves."

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Double Inheritance.

From the Boston Traveler.

Mr. Cross—That baby across the way seems to inherit its voice from both its parents.

Mrs. Cross—Why do you think so, dear?

Mr. Cross—It makes a great deal of noise like its father, and keeps it up like its mother.

Mrs. M. B. Ford, Ruddell's, Ill., suffered for eight years from dyspepsia and chronic constipation and was finally cured by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for all stomach and liver troubles.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's Remedies advertised the ITEM.

Mrs. Stark, Pleasant Ridge, O., says, "After two doctors gave up my boy to die, I saved him from croup by using One Minute Cough Cure." It is the quickest and most certain remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Some Samples of Spelling.

A Jersey City druggist is making a collection of the queer orders he receives from people who send children to the store for things they need. Here are a few samples of them:

"This child is my little girl. I sent you five cents to buy two sitless powders for a groan up adult who is sike."

Another reads:

"Dear Dochter, ples gif barer five sense worse of Auntie Toxyn for to gargle babi's throte and obleage."

An anxious mother writes:

"You will pleas give the lettle boi five cents worth of epcac for to throw up in a five months old babe. N. B. —The babe has a sore stummick."

This one puzzled the druggist:

"I have a cute pane in my child's diagram. Please give my son something to release it."

Another anxious mother wrote:

"My little babey has eat up its father's parish plasther. Send en antedote quick as possible by the enclosed little girl."

The writer of this one was evidently in pain:

"I haf a hot time in my insides and wich I wood like it to be extinguished. What is good for to extinguish it? The enclosed quarter is for the price of the extinguisher. Hurry pleas."

The Surprise of All.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from the first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

J. A. Perkins, of Antiquity, O., was for thirty years needlessly tortured by physicians for the cure of eczema. He was quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the famous healing salve for piles and skin diseases. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

The Populist party has confessed its inability ever to accomplish anything, without outside assistance, and its members are now pausing at the cross roads of three separate and distinct future policies. They are required to decide without delay whether they will start all over again by organizing a brand-new party, whether they will meekly submit to absorption by the Democrats or whether they will return to their first love of Republicanism. Inasmuch as they seem to be about equally divided on the question, there is no longer much doubt concerning the future of populism. As the boy said about the apple core, "There hain't goin' to be any" future.—*St. Paul Republican.*

Prosperity comes quickest to the man whose liver is in good condition. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for constipation, biliousness, indigestion and all stomach and liver troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Miss Allie Hughes, Norfolk, Va., was frightfully burned on the face and neck. Pain was instantly relieved by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, which healed the injury without leaving a scar. It is the famous pile remedy. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

One Minute Cough Cure cures quickly That's what you want! A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

THE YEAR 1898.

1898	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thurrsd.	Friday	Saturd.
Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	⊗
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	⊗	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	...	...	...	...	...
Mar.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	⊗	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Apr.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	⊗	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	⊗	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	⊗
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...

1898	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes	Thursd.	Friday	Saturd.
July	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	⊗	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	⊗	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Sept.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	⊗	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
Oct.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	⊗
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Nov.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	⊗	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...
Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	⊗	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Festivals and Fasts.

Epiphany	January 6
Septuagesima Sunday	February 6
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 20
Ash Wednesday	February 23
First Sunday in Lent	February 27
St. Patrick	March 17
Palm Sunday	April 3
Good Friday	April 8
Easter Sunday	April 10
Low Sunday	April 17
Rogation Sunday	May 15
Ascension Sunday—Holy Thursday	May 19
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	May 29
Trinity Sunday	June 5
Corpus Christi	June 9
St. John Baptist	June 24
Michælmas Day	September 29
First Sunday in Advent	November 27
St. Andrew	November 30
Christmas Day	December 25

Morning and Evening Stars.

Mercury will be Morning Star about January 29, May 28, September 21, and Evening Star about April 10, August 8 and December 3.

Venus will be Morning Star till February 15; then Evening Star till December 1; and then Morning Star again the rest of the year.

Eclipses For the Year.

In the year 1898 there will be six eclipses, three of the sun and three of the moon.

I. A partial eclipse of the moon, January 7. Visible more or less to North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and the Atlantic Ocean.

II. A total eclipse of the sun, January 22. Invisible to North America. Visible to Central and Eastern Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia. Path of totality running through Central Africa, India and the Chinese Empire.

III. A partial eclipse of the moon, July 3. Invisible to North America. Visible more or less to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and to the eastern portion of South America. Magnitude of eclipse =0.934.

IV. An annual eclipse of the sun. July 18. Invisible to North America. Visible to the South Pacific Ocean and the southern extremity of South America.

V. A partial eclipse of the sun, December 13. Small and unimportant. Visible in the Southern Ocean.

VI. A total eclipse of the moon, December 27. Visible more or less to all the continents of the world except Australia, and to the Atlantic Ocean.

MISS LEILA HERBERT A SUICIDE.

The Daughter of the ex-Secretary of the Navy Kills Herself in Washington.

Miss Leila Herbert, the young and accamplished daughter of Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy during President Cleveland's last administration, committed suicide by leaping from the third story of her father's house, in Washington. Her skull was crushed and neck broken by the fall of nearly fifty feet.

More than two months ago Miss Herbert was thrown from a horse while visiting friends in Virginia, and sustained injuries which threatened to leave her a cripple for life. The possibility of such an affliction caused a melancholy which led to her suicide.

Miss Herbert also keenly regretted her retirement from the high social position she occupied during her father's service as Secretary of the Navy. Recognized as one of the Cabinet ladies, the especial friend and favorite of Mrs. Cleveland, petted and flattered in the highest circles, Miss Herbert enjoyed to the utmost the four years of her father's term as a Cabinet officer.

Miss Leila Herbert was the eldest of ex-Secretary Herbert's three children, and was a charming figure in Washington society. She came with her father to Washington when he was elected to Congress, and at once took charge of his household affairs, making the Herbert home one of the most attractive and comfortable in Washington from the spirit of true Southern hospitality, which gave it an atmosphere of its own among fashionable homes. When her father became Secretary of the Navy in President Cleveland's second administration, Miss Herbert was called upon to take her place in the circle of Cabinet ladies, where she met with success the heavy social responsibilities placed upon her youthful shoulders. Socially, she was exceedingly popular, and her presence was sought at all gatherings. Her social triumphs here were repeated in Europe, where she went to attend the great naval demonstration at Kiel.

TURKS FIRE ON THE BANCROFT.

Apology Made For Indignities to an American Ship at Smyrna.

It appears that when the United States gunboat Bancroft arrived at Smyrna, during the night of December 4, she was greeted with a blank cannon shot and rifle bullets from the fort of Yenikal. A boat from the warship, sent shoreward to ask for explanations, was fired upon and compelled to return.

Thereupon the American Admiral lodged a protest with the United States Minister there, Dr. James B. Angell, who demanded the punishment of the guilty parties and an apology from the Turkish Government, which was given on Sunday last. In addition, two Turkish officers were dismissed and sentenced to a week's arrest.

The entry of ships into Smyrna at night is prohibited; but on this occasion the lamps in the outer lighthouses were still burning, and the Bancroft stopped when the requisite signals were made.

The Navy Department, Washington, received news of the firing on the Bancroft from the State Department, which had been informed through Minister Angell at Constantinople of the outcome of the incident.

THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

To Surpass Everything But the Chicago World's Fair.

THE FIRST IN THE FAR WEST.

Nebraskans Have Planned an Exposition That Will Be Twice as Large as the Recent One at Nashville—Exhibits by the General Government and the Various States—A Grand Conception.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—"Your people in the East do not realize what a great exposition we are preparing to have in Omaha next summer, from June to November," said Representative David H. Mercer, of Nebraska, to a New York Post correspondent. "With the exception of the World's Fair at Chicago it will be the greatest exposition ever given in America, about double the size of the Nashville centennial, and the first large undertaking of the kind west of the Mississippi."

"What is the Government doing for the enterprise?"

"In the first place, Congress made an appropriation of $200,000. Of this sum $60,000 will be spent on a Government building, $2500 on a life-saving-service building, and the rest in the transportation and custody of exhibits from the Government museums, Patent Office, Fish Commission, and other executive departments. Dr. Clark, of the Interior Department, is preparing a reproduction of the Yellowstone National Park, which is perfect and will cost $800.

"The Secretary of Agriculture has an allowance with which to conduct beet-sugar experiments, and these he has thought best to undertake in connection with the trans-Mississippi fair, where their results would probably reach the attention of the largest number of people likely to profit by them. Money has also been appropriated for experimenting with flax and other fibre growths.

"Then Uncle Sam is likely to signalize the event by a special issue of postage stamps, and we want to strike off some silver coins similar to those designed for the World's Fair. We shall have plans for illustrating something like forty different methods of irrigating arid or semi-arid lands, and this, it is hoped, will be a great object-lesson. Instead of a Ferris wheel, an enormous umbrella-like apparatus has been constructed in a most sightly position overlooking the city."

"What other financial backing besides that of the Government will the exposition have?"

"The State of Nebraska has appropriated $100,000, and the county of Douglas, in which Omaha is situated, $100,000 in bonds. The citizens of Omaha, besides, have subscribed more than $1,000,000 as a guarantee fund, which they will get back if the exposition pays. Then the States of what is known as the trans-Mississippi country are subscribing amounts varying from $25,000 to $75,000 each, the last-named sum being appropriated by California. Illinois has given $50,000. New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and many of the Eastern States are now making plans for being well represented. Foreign governments, especially those of Central and South America, will have substantial exhibits. Mexico and Canada are taking a great interest in the fair, and making handsome provision for it.

"Three different electric lines will connect the city with the grounds, and the railroads will have an entrance on the fair grounds, as at Chicago. The site chosen is in the northern part of the city, beautifully located, and contains 220 acres."

January Pension Payments.

The January pension payments due at the several agencies have been announced by the Treasury Department as follows: Buffalo, $1,700,000; Chicago, $2,885,000; Concord, N. H., $775,000; Des Moines, $2,300,000; Milwaukee, $1,980,000; total, $9,640,000.

THIS COUNTRY A WINNER.

How the Bering Sea Award is Viewed in Washington.

The findings of the British-American Commission chosen to assess the damages for seizures of Canadian sealing vessels in Bering Sea have been received by the State Department and the British Embassy. The only official statement that could be secured is contained in the following announcement, given out at the State Department:

"The award of the Bering Sea Claims Commission has been filed in the Department of State. The claims as presented by the British Government to the Commission on account of Canadian vessels seized in Bering Sea aggregated, with interest, $1,500,000. These included, under the claims treaty, several cases not embraced in the settlement proposed by Secretary Gresham. The award now made amounts to $294,181.91, to which is to be added interest, which will increase the total about fifty per cent. The award is final and disposes of all cases before it. Payment under the treaty must be made within six months."

There appears to be little doubt that the United States carried its point on the main question involved—that of prospective damages for sealskins which might have been taken if the vessels had not been seized.

PHILADELPHIA BANK FAILS.

Chestnut Street National Closed by Order of the Controller.

A painful sensation was created at Philadelphia by the announcement of the suspension of the Chestnut Street National Bank, regarded as one of the strongest financial institutions in the city. The suspension carried with it the closing of the Chestnut Street Trust and Saving Fund Company, doing business under the State banking laws.

William M. Singerly, publisher of the Philadelphia Record, is president of both companies, and the same men, with one exception, act as officers and directors.

The first information the public received that the banks were in trouble was in the form of a notice posted on the door of the building occupied jointly by the two concerns, signed by National Bank Examiner William M. Hardt, to the effect that the Chestnut Street National Bank had closed its doors pending an investigation of its affairs by the Controller of the Currency. No statement of assets and liabilities is available, but it is said that the deposits of the Chestnut Street Bank amounted to $1,700,000, and of the Trust Company, $1,300,000.

COSTLY FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

A Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed in the Business Section.

Fire broke out in the business centre of Cleveland, Ohio, at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon and, fanned by a high northwest wind, destroyed property worth nearly a million dollars. The Power Block, on Frankfort street, six stories high, made of brick, was consumed above the second story, and the rear of the brick Wilshire Block, six stories high, and fronting on Superior street, was burned. The fire was started by the explosion of a large can of benzine in the lithographing establishmeut of Johns & Co., in the Power Block. Windows were blown out, and several employes escaped with difficulty by the fire-escapes and a bridge leading to the Wilshire Block.

The losses of scores of tenants, especially in the Power and Blackstone Buildings, the latter of which was occupied mainly by lawyers with costly libraries, will be heavy.

An Alabama Feud.

In Birmingham, Ala., Felix T. Brown, a Cincinnati drummer, was pursued into a jewelry store crowded with women and fatally shot by Thomas T. Ashford, whose brother he had killed one year ago.

A Venerable Presideat Remembered.

A gold tea service was presented to President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, by officials and employes, in commemoration of his eightieth birthday anniversary.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

52

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 3c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	21,634
Condensed milk, cans	149
Cream, cans	434

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras	—	@	22
Firsts	20	@	21
Thirds to seconds	15	@	19
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	20
State Dairy tubs, extras	19	@	20
Imitation Creamery	13½	@	18
Factory, fresh firsts	14¼	@	15
Low grades	12	@	13
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, new, large	—	@	8½
Small	9	@	9¼
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Full skims	—	@	3
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	24
Jersey—Fancy	25	@	26
Western—Choice	—	@	23
Southern—Choice	20	@	22
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	1 32½	@	1 35
Medium, choice, 1897	—	@	1 20
Pea, choice, 1897	1 12½	@	1 15
Red kidney, choice, 1897	1 55	@	1 60
White kidney, choice, 1897	1 35	@	1 40
Yellow eye, 1896	—	@	1 30
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 30
Green peas, bags	70	@	72½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 75
Greening, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Pears, Seckle, ₱ box	1 00	@	2 00
Vicar, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba, ₱ basket	8	@	12
Concord, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	6 50	@	7 50
Jersey, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	6 50
HOPS.			
State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	18
1896, prime	—	@	7½
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	18
Good to prime	12	@	16
Old odds	3	@	5
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	4
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	10	@	12½
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Spring chickens, Phila	8	@	12
Western, dry picked	7½	@	8½
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	7	@	7½
Long Island ducks	10	@	11
Geese, Eastern, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	47½	@	55
Straw—Long rye	50	@	52½
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	25	@	35
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
L. I., in bulk	2 50	@	2 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 75
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	5 00
Red, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Green peas, Va., ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 50	@	2 50
String beans, ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 50
Squash, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
White	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	90
Celery, ₱ doz	10	@	30
Carrots, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	6 00
Beets, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 50
Pumpkins, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Kale, per bbl	—	@	—
Spinach, per bbl	75	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	4 80	@	5 10
Spring Patents	5 10	@	5 40
Wheat—No. 1 North N. Y.	—	@	1 01¾
No. 2 Red	—	@	99½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	34⅞
Oats—No. 2 White	29	@	29½
Track mixed	27½	@	28½
Rye—Western	—	@	50½
Barley—Feeding	—	@	28¾
Lard—City steam	4.40c	@	4.45c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	10½	@	12½
Country dressed	7½	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	4 25	@	5 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	6 25	@	6 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	3 65	@	3 90
Country dressed	4½	@	6½

LEW WALLACE PREDICTS TROUBLE.

Says Japan Is Spoiling For a Fight Over the Hawaiian Question.

"In a few years the United States will have to thrash Japan; it is spoiling for a fight," said General Lew Wallace, at Indianapolis, Ind. "There are now forty thousand Japanese soldiers in the Hawaiian Islands who were landed as immigrants. I am in favor of this country annexing Hawaii, but this Administration will not do it. If we don't take Hawaii now we will have to fight for it in fifteen years."

Admiral George Brown says that the relations between this country and Japan are too friendly to admit of any danger of war. He said that all the Japanese want is recognition of their trade with the islands in case the United States annexed them, and that the Japanese are too intelligent to think of war with this country.

Josiah Quincy Elected.

Josiah Quincy was re-elected Mayor of Boston, polling a tremendous vote, carrying every Democratic ward and running very strong in the Republican wards. The total vote, with but one small precinct missing out of 191, is: Quincy, 39,707; Curtis, 35,741; Riley, 2385. Quincy's plurality, 4048. The Riley vote, upon which the Republicans based their hopes of defeating Quincy, was ridiculously small, a paltry 2800 votes in place of from 10,000 to 14,000 estimated by his managers and the Republican machine.

"Paul Revere House" Destroyed.

The building known as the "Paul Revere House," at Watertown, Mass., was destroyed a few days ago to make room for a new boulevard. It is the house where Paul Revere, under the direction of the Provincial Congress, which met in Watertown in May, 1775, printed and issued the notes to pay the troops around Boston.

Eggs That Don't Hatch.

"I have been experimenting lately on the eggs from certain hens, to find out if there is any great difference in the way they hatch, their vitality, etc., and have been greatly interested in the discoveries. The eggs from the abnormally fat hens seldom hatch. The chicken usually dies on or about the twelfth day of incubation. When an egg hatches a day or two in advance of time, one usually concludes that it was quite fresh when put in, but I now find that it is the eggs from the active and most healthy hens that break the shells first.

"Five eggs from a little game hen, which were all over five days old, were the first to hatch. Invariably the egg from the sleepy, lazy hen hatches late. Out of twenty-seven hens whose eggs I experimented with I found two quite sterile. They both lay fine, large eggs of good shape and shell, but though I must have tried a dozen of their eggs, not one has ever had a sign of a chicken. I have even mated them with different roosters, but without avail; and, strange to say, they are the worst tempered hens in the yard, always quarreling and beating the others."—Fanciers' Gazette.

Never Awake.

Some people will never wake up till the last horn blows, and then they'll ask if that's the horn for dinner. Delays are dangerous and ruinous. Thousands can say if they hadn't put off an opportunity, they would have been rich and happy. Some never know they have rheumatism until crippled by it, and all the while in pain, thinking it will pass off. But St. Jacobs Oil never delays, and is always wide awake. It goes straight to its work of cure in a business way, and cures rheumatism in any form and at its worst stage. It's a live remedy.

The jewels belonging to the British Crown are supposed to be worth three millions of money.

Florida.

Florida literature secured free upon application to J. J. Farnsworth, East'n Pass. Ag't. Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

In ten years school attendance in Buffalo, N. Y., has more than doubled, although the population has not increased in such proportion.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Englishmen drink five times as much tea as coffee; Americans eight times as much coffee as tea.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It takes about three seconds for a message to go from one end of the Atlantic cable to the other.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children

Successfully used by Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home, New York, will make a sickly child strong and healthy. A certain cure for Stomach Troubles, Headache and Feverishness in Children. They move the bowels, cure Teething Disorders, destroy Worms and *never fail*. At all druggists'. 25 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The hair on the head of most of the dolls in this country is made from the hair of the Angora goat.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Observations have shown that short-sightedness is far more common with light than with dark eyes.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The swiftest fish is the dolphin. It can swim for short distances at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

Every adult male Mohammedan is liable to military service, except those who were born in Constantinople.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

The Boston and Maine Railroad has been over six years in changing the color of its passenger cars, which number 1220.

Red, angry, sleep-destroying eruptions yield to action of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Of druggists. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

One pound of cork is sufficient to support a man of ordinary size in the water.

Scrofula and
All other blood
Diseases are promptly
And Permanently Cured
By Hood's Sarsaparilla.

If you suffer from
Any form of Blood
Disorder, you should
Take Hood's and
Only Hood's.

PATENTS Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & CO. Patent Solicitors, 245 B'way, N. Y.

WANTED.—Persons desiring employment or homes in the South to send for our list of one thousand manufacturers, merchants, &c., who are employing men and women in Southern States; also how to obtain free ticket South, and other valuable information; sent postpaid for 25 cts. silver or stamps. SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION CO., Jacksonville, Fla.

COLISEUM DESTROYED.

Chicago's Greatest Building Burned in Twenty Minutes.

BRYAN WAS NOMINATED THERE.

Flames Started in an X-Ray Booth, the Result of the Crossing of Two Electric Wires—Estimated Loss, $400,000—The Structure Was Only Equalled in Size By the Coliseum at Rome—Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special).—Fire destroyed the Coliseum building, at Sixty-third street and Stoney Island avenue, in which the Democratic National Convention was held which nominated W. J. Bryan. The fire was one of the quickest ever seen in Chicago. From the time the fire originated, by the crossing of two electric light wires, until the Coliseum was a pile of twisted iron and hot bricks was not over twenty minutes.

The building had been rented for an exhibition of manufacturers, and was filled from end to end with booths, all of which were destroyed with all their contents. A number of people were lost in the flames.

Those who are now known to have perished are: Joseph Byrnes, Hoboken, N. J., employed in the "beauty exhibit;" Howard Geyser, Wilmington, Del., decorator, employed in the "beauty exhibit;" Sholan Huffian, Armenian, employed in the Streets of Cairo exhibition; N. H. Johnson, a carpenter, found in the ruins; J. A. Malosoum, a Turk, employed in the Streets of Cairo exhibition; Gertie Wilson, of the Streets of Cairo exhibit; two women, dancers in the Midway; unknown woman.

Geyser and Byrnes were decorating one of the booths in the balcony when the fire broke out. The manager of the exhibit ran to the booth and called to the men that the place was on fire and for them to save themselves. They were apparently in no hurry, and the last seen of them they were still at work.

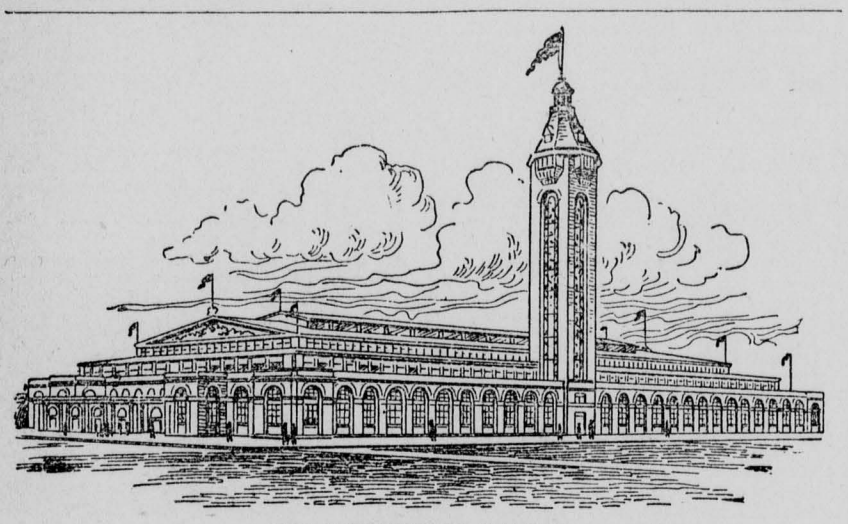
The cause of the fire is supposed to be the crossing of two electric wires, and the flames spread through the immense structure in an inconceivably short time. The seats all around the amphitheatre were of soft wood, and as soon as the fire reached them there was no hope of saving anything. Fortunately there were only a few persons in the building at the time—only exhibitors or attaches—and they ran out.

Manager Austin, of the Irish Village, said a girl, Pauline, whose last name he did not know, had reached the sidewalk, and not finding her mother, dashed into the building again in search of her. Mr. Austin said the heat was so fierce no one dared follow her.

L. Ladany and his son were not seen after the fire was under control, and they met death in the flames.

There were about fifty booths in the fair, and the value of the exhibits contained in them is estimated at $100,000, upon which there was little or no insurance. These booths contained exhibits for the entertainment and amusement of patrons. One booth contained paintings said to be worth $25,000.

The Coliseum was one of the largest buildings in the world, covering five and a half acres, and had a seating capacity of 25,000. It was 700 feet long and 300 wide, and occupied the ground bounded by Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets and Grace avenue and the Illinois Central tracks, almost at the entrance to Jackson Park. The building had room for a 100 yard straightaway course and a quarter mile bicycle track, and the interior embraced 285,000 square feet. The trusses which supported the roof covered 215 feet at their base, and the roof was 100 feet from the ground. The building was supposed to be reasonably fireproof, as it was mainly built of glass, iron and steel. It cost $300,000 to erect, and was owned by the Chicago Exhibition Company.



THE COLISEUM IN CHICAGO.

It covered five and a half acres, and in it William J. Bryan was nominated for the Presidency in 1896. It was totally destroyed by fire.

BURNED WITH HER NINE CHILDREN.

Entire Family Pass Out of Existence in One Day in London.

Mrs. Jarvis and her nine children, the youngest a baby, were burned to death in a four-room cottage occupied by the Jarvis and two other families in London. The unfortunate family occupied the upper floor.

The occupants of the lower floor escaped. Mr. Jarvis, the woman's husband, who had been suffering from consumption, died in the Workhouse Infirmary the same afternoon without having heard of the disaster.

Mrs. Jarvis earned a scant livelihood by making matchboxes, and her rooms were filled with inflammable material.

Spanish Editors Excited.

United States Minister Woodford has submitted a reply to the recent note of the Spanish Government, which has provoked bitter and warlike comments in the Madrid press. The tone of General Woodford's note is extremely friendly, but the Spanish papers resent the idea of American interference in the Spanish West Indies.

Seven Cubans Blown Up.

While a number of insurgents were carrying a case containing dynamite, in the Province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, the dynamite exploded, killing seven of the party and wounding eight others.

AID FOR THE CUBANS.

Secretary Sherman Issues an Appeal to the American People.

Having, after negotiations with the Spanish authorities, obtained consent for Consul General Lee to receive and distribute relief supplies in co-operation with the local authorities and charitable organizations in Cuba, President McKinley, through his Secretary of State, has appealed to the American people to provide relief for the reconcentrades. This action, if it results in prompt contributions, will relieve a serious phase of the Cuban situation.

The appeal of the President is in the form of a semi-official proclamation, which is the result of a Cabinet meeting. The State Department prepared and issued this appeal:

"By direction of the President, the public is informed that, in deference to the earnest desire of the government to contribute by effective action toward the relief of the suffering people in the island of Cuba, arrangements have been perfected by which charitable contributions, in money or in kind, can be sent to the island by the benevolently disposed people of the United States.

"Money, provisions, clothing, medicines and the like, articles of prime necessity, can be forwarded to General Fitzhugh Lee, the Consul General of the United States at Havana, and all articles now dutable by law so consigned will be admitted into Cuba free of duty. The Consul General has been instructed to receive the same and to co-operate with the local authorities and the charitable boards for the distribution of such relief among the destitute and needy people of Cuba.

"The President is confident that the people of the United States, who have on many occasions in the past responded most generously to the cry for bread from people stricken by famine or sore calamity, and who have beheld no less generous action on the part of foreign communities when their own countrymen have suffered from fire and flood, will heed the appeal for aid that comes from the destitute at their own threshold, and especially at this season of good will and rejoicing give of their abundance to this humane end.

"JOHN SHERMAN."

CHARGE ON A HAVANA MOB.

Cavalry With Drawn Sabres Disperses an Anti-Autonomy Demonstration.

As is customary in Havana, Cuba, on Christmas Eve, large crowds of Spaniards assembled in Central Park and indulged in dancing, singing and other forms of amusement. A large number of those present becoming intoxicated began to make demonstrations and to shout "Viva Weyler," "Viva Espana," "Viva Union Constitutional," "Down with autonomy," and other disturbing cries.

The police were summoned, and upon their arrival ordered the crowd to disperse. No attention was paid to their orders and, the officers being reinforced, guards were stationed in all the avenues in the vicinity of the park. In the meanwhile the groups in the park continued their shouting and demonstrations, compelling the cavalry, a detachment of which had been summoned to the scene, to charge upon them, sabres in hand, and disperse them.

ENGLAND MENACES KOREA.

Seventeen British Warships Back an Ultimatum Against Russia.

It is reported that seventeen British warships are off Chemulpo, Korea, southwest of Seoul, supporting the British Consul's protest, really amounting to an ultimatum, against the King's practically yielding the Government of Korea into the hands of the Russian Minister.

The protest is specially directed against the dismissal of McLeavy Brown, British Adviser to the Korean Customs, in favor of the Russian nominee. The news has produced consternation at Seoul, which is heightened by the knowledge that Japan has a fleet of thirty warships awaiting the result of the British representation, which Japan fully supports. Japan is irritated by the arrival of Russian troops in Korea, and it is believed that she will oppose them.

Duel Over a Woman.

Mack Clayton and Jefferson Parks, both of Upper Alton, Ill., fought a duel to the death at the latter's home over a woman. Clayton used a pistol and Parks a knife. Both were fatally injured. Two years ago Parks ran away with Clayton's wife. The men quarreled about this for a year, and Parks finally compromised the difference by paying Clayton $10. A quarrel over the sale of Clayton's wife caused the duel.

Old Man and Woman Killed Together.

Milton Neal and his aged wife were killed at their home, near Jacksonville, Penn., on Christmas. Their bodies were found at 9 o'clock at night by their son Harry, who went to pay a Christmas call. Neal was one of the most prosperous farmers of the vicinity in which he lived. There was a suspicion of suicide, but as the facts developed the murder theory gained strength.

Kidnappers Foiled.

Three men are under arrest at Memphis, Tenn., on confession of one of them, who disclosed a plot whereby Dr. D. T. Porter, ex-Mayor and wealthy, was to be kidnapped and forced to sign a check for $15.000.

Disastrous Salute.

While a Christmas salute was being fired with an old cannon in Asheville, N. C., a can of thirty pounds of power exploded, seriously injuring thirty or forty persons.

THE LABOR WORLD.

There's a union label for bicycles.

Schenley, Penn., has a co-operative mine.

Massachusetts barbers will form a State union.

A new machine displaces eighty tincan makers.

Hartford, Conn., is to have a labor temple.

The Federation of Labor has 600,000 members.

Georgia is to have the first textile school in the South.

Milwaukee (Wis.) barbers must now pass an examination.

All Kansas City (Mo.) municipal printing must bear the union label.

All municipal printing, at Schenectady, N. Y., must bear the union label.

Duluth (Minn.) unionists want the city to establish a fire insurance department.

A working girls' singing contest attracted attention in London, England, recently.

The Amoskeag Cotton Mills, Manchester, N. H., cut the wages of 8000 employes ten per cent.

At the Union Works of San Francisco 2900 men are engaged in the work of building ships.

The Newark (N. J.) Labor Council has asked the Board of Education to prohibit school fairs.

American and English unions may amalgamate. Probably 15,000,000 men would be in the union.

In the last three weeks the Coast Seamen's Union of San Francisco, has been out $700 in shipwreck benefits.

The three window glass factories at Alexandria, Ind., will resume operations, giving employment to 1200 men.

All goods made at the Ionia (Mich.) prison are sold outside the State. Supplies are purchased in Michigan.

New York caisson workers, when they reach a depth of fifty-five feet are paid three dollars for six hours' work (a day).

Sixty-five out of 102 publishing houses in New York City, have consented to give their compositors a nine-hour working day.

Chicago's Federation of Labor has requested its members who are in the militia to resign, and that no members hereafter enlist.

The Arkwright Club's Committee reported at Boston that Southern competition in cotton manufacturing could not be met by cutting wages.

The French Chamber of Deputies adopted a proposal fixing ten hours as a day's work for railroad employes, this to be followed by ten hours of rest.

The Chicago Building Trades Council is opposed to the creation of a department of commerce and industries and the appointment of a new cabinet officer.

The cotton seed industry of the South employs 10,000 people in three hundred mills. The capitalization is over $50,000,000, and the annual product is valued at $113,000,000.

The People's Cotton Factory, of Montgomery, Ala., commenced operations September 20. It has 10,000 spindles, and will turn out 16,000 yards of cloth a day, giving employment to 300 persons.

The electrotypers have been granted the nine-hour workday in thirty-eight offices in New York City, to take effect April 1, 1898. They have been working ten hours a day. Wages are from sixteen dollars to twenty-four dollars a week.

CYCLING NOTES.

In England a slot machine furnishes air for a bicycle tire.

"Jimmy" Michael has cleared $20,000 this season in cycle racing.

Long cranks give increased power, but too long they cramp the knees.

It is predicted that next season bicycle club century runs will be popular only with new members.

Many riders pedal more strongly with one leg than the other. An uneven pedalling action is a prolific cause of side slipping.

France and Germany have the best signboard systems of any two countries in the world. They are maintained by the governments.

A bicycle bell has been invented which may be fastened to the pedal. A side turn of the foot presses a lever which engages the clapper on the crank and rings the bell.

Electric motor cycle races on the London tracks promise to be one of the features of next season. A race of this kind should prove a good attraction while the novelty lasts.

The oldest road in England is the Dover Road. It was built by the Romans after Cæsar's invasion. In this day it is regarded by cyclists as one of the finest highways in the British Isles.

Up to July of this year American exports into the Argentine Republic, South America, amounted to $23,270. British wheel exports there during the whole of 1896 amounted to $3,330.

Dealers in graphite and other lubricants are likely to suffer through the appearance of the bevel gear and the enclosed chain models, if the fad of trying to see how far a wheel can travel without having the gear lubricated continues to grow.

Bicycling as a pastime in Italy has become very popular, as is shown by the progress of the Italian Touring Club. It has just celebrated its third anniversary. When the club was organized in 1894 only 264 members were enrolled; now the club contains 12,000 names.

The resistance of the air to the bicycle, and, in a lesser degree, the resistance of the roadway will cause small furrows on either side of the track, and these will form an angle with the track of the bicycle in the direction in which it is going. On a dusty road these marks will be distinctly visible.

To carry an extra person on a bicycle a Michigan man has invented a device consisting of a seat attached to a bar projecting from the center brace out in front of the head, the seat being placed a little to one side, and a dress guard and foot rest extending down near the ground on the other side.

"Cyclist's eye" is the latest ill for which the bicycle must bear the blame. The term originated in Paris, where ophthalmia is increasingly frequent among bicyclists. It is engendered by the dust and impurities raised by the wheel, and riders are recommended to wash the eyes with a solution of boric acid in warm water before and after riding.

Bicycles are now carried as baggage without extra charge on American railroad lines aggregating over 68,000 miles in length, an increase of about 30,000 miles since last February. Coast line and river steamers and ferries having a combined length of route of 136,000 miles are also carrying bicycles the same as other forms of baggage and without extra charge.

Difficult Navigation.

It was a vexed question in 1890 whether the Pilcomayo River, which flows for hundreds of miles from the Bolivian Andes to the Paraguay, might be used as a commercial highway from Bolivia to the ocean, says a writer in Harper's Round Table. Our countryman, Captain Page, settled this question so conclusively that no further effort to utilize the Pilcomayo is likely to be made; and in this work, that cost him his life, for he died of his privations after being hemmed in for months by hostile Indians, he devised a plan for steaming up river when the water was so low that his vessel was stuck in the mud. He was determined to go still further, though his little steamer, which drew only eighteen inches, rested on the river bottom; so behind the boat he threw up an embankment of earth clear across the channel, backed it with palm trunks and brushwood and before long the water had risen a couple of feet and the little Bolivia was able to go on her way four miles before she stuck again. Then another dam was built, and this process was repeated seven times, and with the aid of the dams the vessel advanced about thirty-five miles above the highest point she could reach at the natural low water stage.

Popular Justice in Bavaria.

A debate in the Bavarian Diet recently shows that in some parts of Bavaria a kind of popular justice, a relic of the Middle Ages, is still exercised by the people in the case of offences which do not fall within the pale of the ordinary law, such as usury, flagrant immorality, arbitrary conduct of officials, and the like. This method of procedure, which is called "Haberfeld-treiben," is practised by people who assemble with blackened or masked faces before the offender's house, and there create a horrible din, howling, firing rifles, and beating pots and kettles. Then a mock sermon, in doggerel verse setting forth the offence of the person concerned is recited in the hearing of the misdemeanant. Neither person nor property is, however, injured.

The Largest in the World.

The largest power plant in the world, says the American Engineer, will be erected by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York for the purpose of furnishing power for the 218 miles of its street railroads. The plant will comprise eleven cross-compound condensing engines of 6600 horse-power each, and eighty-seven water-tube boilers of 800 horse-power each.

Some Famous Kisses.

The kiss, we are told, was a formula of good will among the ancient Romans and was adopted by the early Christians, whose "holy kiss" and "kiss of charity" carried the weight of apostolic sanction.

Kisses admit of a great variety of character and there are eight diverse varieties mentioned in the Scripture. It was a sign of reverence and in order to set a sacred seal upon their vows the witnesses in a court of law, when they are called upon to speak "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," are required to touch the Bible with their lips, as also are soldiers when they enlist and make the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria.

Men in uncivilized regions kiss the feet of a superior or the ground in front of him, and in ancient times to press the lips to the knee or the hem of a garment was to humbly implore protection. The Maoris have adopted the custom of kissing, but the natives of West Africa refuse to do so, and apparently that which is a medium of so much pleasure to many nations fills them with dislike.

The pleasant old Christmas custom of a kiss under the mistletoe is a relic of Norse mythology. Baldur, the beautiful god of light, was slain by a spear whose shaft was a mistletoe twig. This was bewitched by Loki, the malevolent god of fire, until it swelled to the requisite size and was given by him to Hodur, who threw it and unintentionally struck Baldur when the gods were at play. Friga had made everything in heaven and earth swear not to harm Baldur, but had left out the mistletoe as being too slight and weak to be of harm. Baldur, however, was restored to life and Friga guarded the mistletoe, which the gods determined should not again have power to do any mischief unless it touched the earth. For this reason it is always hung from the ceiling and the vigilant goddess propitiated by the kiss, a sign of good will.—Chicago News.

Largest Leaves in the World.

Dr. Jackson, after a world-wide travel, says that the largest leaves in the world are those of the Inaji palm, which grows on the banks of the Amazon. The leaves of the Talipot palm, a native of Ceylon, are often twenty feet in length and eighteen feet broad, and those of the double cocoanut palm are generally thirty feet long and six feet wide. But Dr. Jackson says he found leaves of the Inaji palm which were fifty feet long and twelve feet in breadth.

Disease

can be driven in or driven out. Ayer's Sarsaparilla drives disease out of the blood. Many medicines suppress disease—cover it but don't cure it. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases originating in impure blood.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
DIZZY FEELINGS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA,

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These Pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25 cts. per Box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

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CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
DREYDOPPEL
Cleanses Finest Clothes. For Bath, Toilet and Hair Shampoo, worth treble its cost. Full pound bars at all sorts of stores.
Be sure get: DREYDOPPEL SOAP.

THE KLONDIKE TRAIL

Greatest puzzle of the season. Old and young. By mail, 10c. E. W. Mitchell, 82 Nassau St., Room 28, N. Y.

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JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—52.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THREE SPRINGS.

Homer Covert, who is engaged at Allegheny, is visiting his mother, Mrs. C. G. Covert, on Hudson street.

Many of the taxpayers of this district have made known their intention to attend the appeal February 28, 1898.

W. R. and Miss Mae Evans, of Hustontown, were guests of Allen Cutshall, of Hudson street, Saturday and Sunday.

Allen Cutshall and D. W. Doyle, both of this place, have purchased a line of undertaker's goods and are prepared to furnish coffins, caskets, burial robes, etc., at moderate prices. The new firm is known as D. W. Doyle & Co.

The entertainment rendered in the Baptist church on last Friday evening was largely attended. The programme was entertaining and amusing. The parties in charge deserve credit for the manner in which it was conducted. A number of small girls participated in the exercises and deserve special praise for the manner in which they performed their parts.

In last week's items we gave the report of our assessor as having increased the valuation something over $12,000. This was due to the fact that the commissioners desired to have the present tri-ennial assessment made in such a manner as to give each individual taxable, as well as the county, a true and fair representation. This could only be done by getting actual value on the real and personal property owned or held by each individual. This is the basis upon which our assessor was governed in making the assessment, and according to the oath and the instructions of the commissioners was the only course to be pursued by each and every assessor throughout the entire county. The theory advanced by the commissioners was to raise the valuation and lower the rate of mills, and if the assessors throughout the county get the actual value of real and personal property owned or held by each individual it will be the plan upon which to equalize taxation and effect only those who have been carried at very low estimates. But on the other hand if part of the assessors go on in the old way of assessing, getting the actual value and then taking only one-third, as has been done heretofore in many districts, it will be a great injustice to those taxpayers who reside or hold property in the districts in which the valuation is raised to that of actual value. The plan advocated by the commissioners is one that the writer advocated many years ago for the same reasons as given by the commissioners at the assessors' meeting at Huntingdon on the 15th day of September, 1897, viz.: That it would give each individual as well as the county a fair representation before the board of agriculture.

TROUGH CREEK.

W. E. Wright has put a nice house over his well.

Mrs. Miles Smith has been on the sick list for over a week.

O. M. Wright has an order for 40,000 feet of chestnut lumber.

We had zero weather on Christmas morning, the first for this winter.

The snows so far have been coming according to our prophet's predictions.

P. L. Posten captured a grey fox in the upper end of the valley on Christmas.

As far as heard from N. Q. Wright took the largest turkey to Huntingdon, it weighing 31 pounds.

Mrs. Brown, contrary to the expectation of almost every one, seems to be on a fair way to recovery.

We have been having enough sleet thus far and if it continues to insure a good fruit crop. So may it be.

Were it not for the rough condition of the roads sleds would run right nicely, although the snow is not very deep.

Although there is not likely to be any increase in J. Madison Wright's family he is building an addition to his house.

Dr. G. W. Smith, of Hollidaysburg, paid a visit to his aged mother since our last. Mrs. Smith is the oldest person in this section.

Samuel G. Steel has been giving an object lesson on road making for years and although it is as plain as the nose on a man's face yet men pass over it and fail to profit by it.

W. L. Wright recently engaged three hogs over the telephone after night and had them dressed and in market the next day by one o'clock. Who would say improvements are of no use.

A brown shawl with the darker side folded in belonging to Mae Swope was lost somewhere between Harmony chapel and Calvin. If any person has found it or knows anything of it they will kindly drop her a postal.

LATTA GROVE.

On Christmas day the thermometer got down to zero at this place.

Miss Lottie Butler was in the valley on Monday. She says her little boy is ill.

There is still some stealing going on in this neighborhood. Frank Wright recently had some corn stolen and last week the lock on G. W. Taylor's granary was broken.

J. Frank Pheasant has returned from a visit to Altoona and is busy at his shop. On Monday there were seven horses at his shop at one time and lots of other work to be done. Verily these are McKinley times.

—A Tennessee lady, Mrs. J. W. Towle, of Philadelphia, Tenn., has been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for her baby who is subject to croup, and says of it: "I find it just as good as you claim it to be. Since I've had your Cough Remedy, baby has been threatened with croup ever so many times, but I would give a dose of the Remedy and it prevented his having it every time." Hundreds of mothers say the same. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

THE GREAT PRESS ALMANAC.

An Encyclopedia of Useful Information Which Everybody Should Have.

The Philadelphia "Press" Almanac for 1898 is not only worthy of the great newspaper whose name it bears, but is fully the equal in most respects, and in some the superior, of the nation's foremost almanac publications. It is a well printed volume of over 500 pages, and contains information on all topics which the student, the professional man, or the workman can possibly desire to consult. It will be especially interesting, because of its local statistics, to every resident of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Special attention has been given to matters of vital importance to the farming and agricultural interests. The Philadelphia "Press" Almanac is, in brief, a comprehensive and exact supplement to the great encyclopaedias and dictionaries of the country, bringing their wealth of information up to date. It will answer any question in the scope of an almanac, which may be placed before it. Its low price, 25 cents, renders it indispensible to all.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

MARRIED.

WAKEFIELD—McMULLEN—In Mapleton, December 23, 1897, by Rev. R. S. Woodward, William F. Wakefield and Miss Lizzie V. McMullen, both of Mapleton.

BRININGER—DOYLE—In Mapleton, December 26, 1897, by Rev. R. S. Woodward, Jesse M. Brininger and Miss Jennie Doyle, both of Mapleton.

BOWMAN—McNEIL—At Saltillo, December 23, 1897, by Rev. R. H. Stine, assisted by Rev. H. S. Piper, Peter D. Bowman, of Hare's Valley, and Miss Olive McNeil, of Saltillo.

Mrs. Mary Bird, Harrisburg, Pa., says, "My child is worth millions to me; yet I would have lost her by croup had I not invested twenty five cents in a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

—I write this to let you know what I would not do: I would not do without Chamberlain's Pain Balm in my house if it cost $5.00 per bottle. It does all you recommend it to do and more.—J. R. WALLACE, Wallaceville, Ga. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the best household liniment in the world, and valuable for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and bruises. Be ready for emergencies by buying a bottle at J. G. Gillam's.

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That is what it was made for.

. . A Great Week . . .

For low prices—must be the week before Christmas at the satisfactory clothing store. The profits we give you will be our Christmas gift to you. There'll be wonderful bargains found in every part of our stock—values you'll hardly think possible.

Boy's Overcoats and Ulsters

With profits gone. Chinchillas—blouses—stylish—made up equal to our men's goods. Special values $2.50.

BOY'S SUITS

Double breasted knee suits—warm and heavy—splendin styles in the materials and the making—they were plump values at former prices—but the present ones are better—values $1.00 up to $5.00.

Men's Overcoats

An extra low swing to the prices—the top notch foa quality and style. End-of-December prices, $4.50 and up.

Men's and Boy's Caps

A special cap sale all through the week. Handsome, warm caps—beavers, kerseys, cheviots and homespuns—in Brighton, golt and yacht shape—dressy, fashionable—good enough to wear anywhere. Values for men, 25c, values for boys, 25c.

Pin your faith to the satisfactory clothing store through the week, and through the coming year. Join the number of well dressed men who depend upon us for their clothes—it will be a satisfactory year to you from an economical standpoint.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. **O. L. STEWART** HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

A HOLIDAY CLEANING SALE
—AT—
HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall.

We are bound to make this December's sale the largest we have ever experienced because we find it necessary to reduce stock. No better time than the hiliday season to do it. We guarantee you a saving of at least Twenty-Fve per cent. on all purchases. No matter what other stores may offer, we will undersell anybody and everybody. Christmas will be here in a very short time, so don't delay your purchases.

Men's Clothing.

Men's Black or Blue Cheviots and neat Plaids reduced to $4.75.

Strictly All Wool Dress Suits, same material and same kind of a suit as you will be asked $10 and $12 for at other stores we have reduced to $7.50.

We have entirely too many Pants in stock and take this method to get rid of about 400 pair. The $2 kinds are now $1.50 and the $3 kinds are now $2. The better gradss reduced also.

Plenty of OVERCOATS of all sorts are Here and at Away Below-Value Prices.

Boy's Clothing.

Sizes 14 to 19 years.

Good strong suits for school or dress in Cheviots or Plaids, well made and stylish—a wonderful bargain these—at $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00.

Elegant dress suits for boys in the very latest effects, made and trimmed in first class style, at prices from $6 to $9.

Children's Suits

In good heavy material, double breasted, at 89c., $1.25, $2 and up to $4.50, any one of them a bargain.

Also vested suits from $2.25 to $4..

Children's Reefers $1.75. Also better grades.

Cape Overcoats

For boys at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50. These are big values as we want to get them off our hands.

HOLIDAY GIFTS OF NICE FURNISHING GOODS ARE VERY APPROPRIATE and SUITABLE

UNDERWEAR of all styles and all sizes. Scotch Random 25c. Fleece-lined 40c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Natural wool 45c, 65c, and $1.00.

Latest styles of **Neckwear,** Puffs, Four-in-Hands, Bows, String Ties, etc., 25c. and 50.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

Of all kinds for work or dress. Our line is complete for men or boys. Prices ranging from 25c. to $2.00.

SHIRTS make a useful gift. We have the fancy bosoms at 50c. in new patterns. Good white shirts either long or short bosoms at 50 and 75 cents.

STIFF HATS, latest shapes, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.50. Soft hats from 50c. to $2.50.

SWEATERS for men or boys, different styles and different colors at 50c, $1, $1.50 and up to $3.75.

HANDKERCHIEFS in plain white, colored borders, or colored centre and white border, in linen or silk, with initials or without. Prices commence at 5c. and up to $1.

CAPS for men or boys 25c. and 50c. You can have the kind that pulls down over the ears if you want them.

BLACK HOSE, seamless and warranted fast color, 10c. a pair or $1.00 per dozen.

HANDSOME UMBRELLAS for Ladies, Gents or Children. They start in price at 50c. and up to $4.50. There are some beauties in the line.

☞Come early and often and you are sure to find something that will please the men, the boys, yourself and your purse. EVERY LADY visiting us this month will be PRESENTED WITH A HANDSOME CALENDAR for 1898.

HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Cor. 4th and Penn Streets, Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 29, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—A happy New Year to all our readers.

—May the new year be rich in blessings to all our readers.

—Highest market prices paid for hides. B. O'CONNOR & SONS.

—George Parmer and wife enjoyed Christmas with Huntingdon friends.

—It was a white Christmas. The thermometer registered six degrees above zero.

—R. P. Smith and wife to-day departed on a few days visit among friends in Blair county.

—Allison Heeter partook of the hospitality of his children in Altoona during the past week.

—George M. Spanogle, of Huntingdon, circulated among his Mapleton friends on Sunday.

—E. M. Crownover, of Porter township, is a guest of Mapleton friends during the holiday season.

—L. H. Fisher and wife spent a few days of the past week with Mrs. Fisher's parents in Cassville.

—Start the new year right by depositing one dollar with us for the weekly visits of the ITEM during 1898.

—Mrs. H. D. Wicks last week departed for Portage where her husband is employed on a railroad contract.

—Miss Bell Curfman, of Birmingham, is spending the holiday season with her sister, Mrs. Alvin Decker, in Hare's valley.

—Dick Bustle and Tom Chubbs are sure to make you smile. Hear them at the band entertainment New Year's evening.

—Prof. R. J. Shearer, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Miss Cora Hertzler, of Huntingdon, were recent guests of S. P. Stubbs' family.

—Huldah Slocum, Kate Ashton, Lillie Ashton and Patty Jones will be the drawing cards at the band entertainment next Saturday evening.

—John J. White, formerly of Mapleton, is moving his family from Huntingdon to Pittsburg this week. We hope they may find their new home congenial.

—Some good resolutions made one year ago may have been well kept but we know some that were badly warped by the pressure of adverse circumstances.

—Dr. J. G. Spangler has put up a splendid street lamp in front of his residence and office on Main street. The improvement is quite noticeable in that part of town.

—Caleb Hanson and his son Harry are too differently constituted to get along well together. You can learn the cause of their disagreement at the band hall next Saturday evening.

—Misses Clara Dell, of Mapleton, and Olive White, of Latta Grove, are enjoying the holiday season with Miss White's parents near Lewistown. Of course they are having a good time.

—Ira V. Rex and family, of Greensburg, arrived in town Sunday morning. Mr. Rex returned to his duties on Monday but the family will remain with friends in this place for a few days,

—A Mapleton man says he will make no new resolutions for the year 1898. He will merely gather up some old ones and re-adopt them. Almost every person has a stock of unused ones on hand—just as good as new.

—Robert Wilson, millwright, died at his home in Huntingdon Monday night. He was in the 70th year of his age. He served as a soldier during the civil war. Deceased is survived by five brothers and one sister.

—The Anderson School of Business, Altoona, has a new advertisement in this issue. This school offers excellent advantages to those desiring a business education, and at a cost far less than such institutions usually charge.

—Mrs. William B. McCarthy, one of Huntingdon's most estimable ladies, died at 1 o'clock Monday morning. She was aged about 40 years. She is survived by her husband, five children, mother, one brother and six sisters.

—The remains of the late Mrs. J. D. Wood were brought from Alexandria last week and re-interred in Mountain View cemetery by the side of her late husband. Mrs. Wood died February 18, 1890, and was buried February 20th

—The postoffice at this place was moved this morning at 7.30 o'clock from the store of B. O'Connor & Sons to Mrs. Dell's room at northwest corner of Main and Sugar streets.

—Mapleton has some very good marksmen but the score of last Saturday evinced the fact that there are some who could scarcely pass an examination. One man made one 8, one 4 and ten zeros in twelve shots. If the Cubans want a good man to waste ammunition they may have him.

—J. Frank Wright, of Smith valley, deposited at the ITEM door last Friday a half-bushel of Smith valley granger apples of choice varieties. The kindness of our friend and patron is much appreciated and it is pleasant to know that some remember the poor printers at this happy season.

—An entertainment will be given in the band hall next Saturday evening under the auspices of the Mapleton Cornet band. The band has been prompt in rendering service to our people whenever called upon and we hope the people will be as prompt in aiding the band by patronizing this entertainment.

—A paper bicycle has now invaded the field. One of them, owned by a bicycle agent, is in use in London. Paper fiber, similar to that sometimes used in the manufacture of railway carriage wheels, is employed for tubing, and is as strong as any in its use. A factory is said to be contemplated for the production of bicycles of this sort.

—F. W. Baldwin, of Harrisburg, a passenger conductor on the middle division, had a sad surprise Sunday when he arrived home from his run. His wife had been ill for some time and upon entering the house inquired her condition. Being informed she was better he started up stairs to see her. Upon reaching her bedside he found her cold in death. Mr. Baldwin's many friends sympathize deeply with him in his bereavement.

—The next encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania will be by division and will either be in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, or at Lewistown. The chances are that the encampment will be at Lewistown or some other central part of the State. The next encampment will be devoted to campaigning and but little drilling by battalion and regiment. With the campaigning will be the attendant work in engineering and signals.

—There is no medicine in the world equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the cure of throat and lung diseases. This is a fact that has been proven in numberless cases. Here is a sample of thousands of letters recieved: "I have tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy while suffering from a severe throat trouble, and found immediate and effective relief. I can unhesitatingly recommend it."—EDGER W. WHITTEMORE, Editor Grand Rivers (Ky.) *Herald*. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Rev. Frank W. Curry, a former pastor of the M. E. church at this place, appears to be quite popular among the members of his present congregation, judging from the following item which we find in the Williamsport *Evening News* of last Monday: "Rev. F. W. Curry, pastor of the High Street M. E. church, was given a complete surprise Friday evening when the members of his Sunday school class marched into his study and presented him with a handsome writing desk as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by the class and their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf. He was further surprised Christmas night, during the entertainment at the church, upon being presented with a well-filled purse, a gift from the members of his congregation."

—Ex-Congressman John Patton, of Curwensville, died in Philadelphia last Thursday night, aged 75 years. He was interested in the banking business and was a philanthropist in the broadest sense of the term. From early life he had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his benefactions to this denomination amounted to thousands of dollars. He took a deep interest in educational matters, was a director of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, a trustee of Dickinson College, of Drew Theological Seminary and of the American University at Washington. In one year his contributions for educational purposes amounted to over $40,000. In his private as well as public life he was one of the purest and cleanest men we have ever known.

A Cassville Wedding.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Cassville, December 23, 1897, their daughter, Miss Minnie Wilson, was married to Mr. Seward Park by Rev. C. M. Saundt, pastor of the Lutheran church, of Huntingdon.

The room in which the ceremony occurred was very prettily decorated with evergreens and potted plants arranged across one end of the room so as to form a bower and from the centre of which were suspended three bells of evergreen. The whole had a very pleasing effect. The bride was attired in white mull trimmed with ribbon and duchess lace. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Naomi Wilson, who also wore white mull, as maid of honor. The best man was Mr. G. Irvin Green. Miss Emma Shuman played the wedding march from Lohengrin during the ceremony. After the ceremony the bride and groom, accompanied by the guests retired to the diuing room where an elaborate banquet of many and varied courses was served.

Among the guests present were ex-county treasurer George M. Green and wife, Miss Flora Green, Mr. and Mrs. Elbe Forshay, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Yocum, of Mapleton, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Park, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stapleton, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wright, Mr. and Mrs. David Stever and family, Misses Ortha Stever, Emma Stever, Bessie Baker and Minnie Shuman, Dr. A. C. Morozzi, Messrs. William Black, Emery Corbin, Miller Green, William Green, John Brumbaugh, Elby Stever, Charles Stever, and Mrs. Jennie Lipscomb.

Mrs. Albert Hagans.

Mrs. Salona Mary Hagans, wife of Albert Hagans, died at her home in Mapleton at 12.10 o'clock Monday morning, December 27, 1897, of consumption, after an illness of several months duration.

Mrs. Hagans was a daughter of the late David H. and Louisa Foster and was born in Oneida township July 14, 1855, hence was aged 42 years, 5 months and 13 days. She was married to Albert Hagans at Tyrone July 25, 1881. To them were born three sons who with the husband and father survive her. She is also survived by one brother, John W. Foster, of Tyrone, and one sister, Mrs. George F. Godard, of Huntingdon. Mrs. Hagans was of an amiable disposition, kindly disposed toward all her fellow creatures and was always willing to render aid to those who needed her services. About eight years ago she united with the Methodist Episcopal church and her walk and conversation was in keeping with her profession.

The remains were interred this morning in the U. B. cemetery, services, conducted by Rev. Henry Treverton, being held in the M. E. church. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Mrs. Sarah Smith.

Mrs. Sarah Smith died at the home of her mother, Mrs. Isaac Linthurst, 1929 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, at 5.40 o'clock last Thursday evening, of consumption. She was aged 29 years, 3 months and 6 days. Deceased, whose maiden name was Sarah Wonderly, was born in Saulsburg, this county. During the years 1874-5 and part of 1876 her parents resided in Mapleton and during that time "little Sallie Linthurst," as she was familiarly called, made many friends who learn with sorrow of her decease. Her father died when she was quite young. Her mother and one sister, Mrs. Annie Robinson, of Altoona, survive her. She is also survived by the following half-sisters and brothers: Millie, Rebecca, Minnie, Burns, Anna, Clyde and George Linthurst, all of Altoona. The remains were interred at Altoona Sunday afternoon. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Robert Anderson.

Robert Anderson died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. W. Norris, in Penn township, last Friday from ailments incident to old age. He was aged 86 years, 4 months and 5 days. For many years he had been a consistent member of the Lutheran church. His wife died several years ago. Three sons and seven daughters svrvive him. They are Henry, of Penn township; Thomas, of Union township; Robert, of Canton, Ohio; Mrs. Samuel W. Grubb, Mrs. S. W. Norris, Mrs. Angelina Garner, Mrs. Henry Shingler, of Penn township; Mrs. John W. Baker, of Newberg; Mrs. Daniel Crum, of Saxton, and Mrs. T. M. Parks, of Huntingdon. The remains were interred last Sunday morning at the Anderson graveyard near Grafton, services being conducted at the Reformed church in Penn township by the pastor Rev. C. H. Slinghoff.

A Good Christmas Present For a Little Money . . . .

We have too many Childrens Coats and make the following reductions on a lot of them:

Children's Coats, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, reduced to $1.00.
" " $3.00 " " $2.00.
" " $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, " " $2.50.

Ladies' Coats—sizes 36 and 38—$7.50, $8.00, reduced to $5.00.
" " " $9.00, $10.00, " " $7.50.
" " " $12.50, $15.00, " " $10.00.

Plush Capes, $16.50 reduced to $12.50.

The above are all good styles and will go off rapidly at these prices.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Seasonable, Serviceable, Stylish Shoes.

You may absolutely depend upon this store for seasonable serviceable stylish shoes. You may with equal assurance depend upon the prices being right. Now with these two doints settled, why not try me with a mail order? The Express will be prepaid, and you'll be pleased with your purchase.

Next to Postoffice. G. S. WILLIAMS,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,
417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

LONG AGO.

I once knew all the birds that came
  And nested in our orchard trees;
For every flower I had a name—
  My friends were woodchucks, toads and bees,
I knew where thrived in yonder glen
  What plants would soothe a stone-bruised toe—
O, I was very learned then,
  But that was very long ago.

I knew the spot upon the hill
  Where checkerberries could be found;
I knew the rushes near the mill
  Where the pickerel lay that weighed a pound!
I knew the wood—the very tree
  Where lived the poaching, saucy crow,
And all the woods and crows knew me—
  But that was very long ago.

And pining for the joys of youth,
  I tread the old familiar spot,
Only to learn this solemn truth:
  I have forgotten, am forgot.
Yet, here's this youngster at my knee
  Knows all the things I used to know;
To think I once was wise as he—
  But that was very long ago.

I know it's folly to complain
  Of whatsoe'er the Fates decree;
Yet were not wishes all in vain,
  I tell you what my wish would be:
I'd wish to be a boy again,
  Back with the friends I used to know;
For I was, Oh! so happy then—
  But that was very long ago.

—Eugene Field.

A Cat and Dog Life for Two.

Aunts are often odiously eccentric persons. The idea had occurred to me even while Aunt Maria Markham was alive. After her death I was convinced of it.

So was poor, dear Julia, though circumstances (thanks to Aunt Markham) withheld her from informing me of the fact.

By Aunt Maria's will I was to have the brute of a bulldog and Julia the cat. The conditions were that with each quadruped the legatee was to receive $500 per annum. This sum to be paid as long as the cat and dog respectively enjoyed life in this terrestrial sphere, and afterwards also for our respective lives (Julia's and mine) if the said quadrupeds eventually died natural deaths.

It was simply iniquitous—for several reasons.

To begin with, Strong, as the bulldog was called, had frightful teeth and a yet more frightful temper. I should think aunt had paid hundreds of dollars in hush-money to folks whose flesh and blood the brute had tasted—to say nothing of trousers, dress skirts and hose.

Sweet, as the cat was named, was an enormous object, with enormous claws. Its temper was really not bad. But once aroused, Sweet was a demon; nothing less. In aunt's time I had seen this great tiger of a cat stroll carelessly into the yard where Strong was chained and there lay itself down to rest just three feet from the limit of Strong's tether. The sight of the dog when it happened was pathetic. But it didn't trouble Sweet. The cat lay half curled, with its green eyes on Strong, and I would not have put odds on the bulldog if they could have had a straight set-to without any favor.

Visitors loathed Sweet. She possessed a lazy, cool way of clawing up a fellow's legs and yawning while she hung on to the skin. And no lady was safe from her. Be the dress material what it might—from cambric to satin—Sweet was bound to assault it on the sly.

But all this was comparatively nothing to the great hardship of all.

In jest I had more than once told Julia that I had told Aunt Maria that she (Julia) was the only person fit to take charge of such a dear treasure as Sweet in case of sad happenings. Really, I had done no such thing, but Julia now disbelieved my solemn asseverations.

"I will accept Aunt Markham's charge," she said, "but we must never see each other again, you and I."

We were cousins, you know, and rather better than engaged, I imagined. I could (previous to aunt's demise) have conceived the collapse of the heavens, but not Julia's repudiation of our joint future.

And so she fetched Sweet and installed the slick demon in her dear studio, and I was left to console myself with that more than demon, Strong, the bulldog.

It was under stress of this treatment by Julia that I did a thing that now seems to me superhuman.

"Please, sir," said my aunt's housekeeper, when I contemplated the dog that was mine, "I don't know how you'll get him to your rooms, nor what you'll do with him when you get him there. Since the poor missus' death he has been something awful."

"Oh, he has, has he?" said I, staring like one fascinated at his awkward, broad chest.

I walked off there and then—driven by rage and the thought of Julia—and came to an old curiosity shop. Here there was a complete suit of rusty armor, not too heavy for an athlete of my build. I arranged to borrow that armor, put it on in aunt's own parlor and then with my rhinoceros hide stick walked up to the lair of the dog. Mean it may have been. I care not.

For 20 minutes I smote Strong until there was no bite left in him. He bestowed many tooth marks and scratches on the armor, but that didn't hurt me. And when the 20 minutes were past he rolled over on his ugly, great back and wagged his short tail.

Then did I slip off my armor and go boldly up to the dog. It licked my hands. I had conquered, and I knew that Strong would thenceforward, if need were, die for me. But I hated it more than ever, for never more than at this moment did I feel like wanting a smile from my dear Julia.

Thus began the miserable three months of our estrangement.

Julia was madly devoted to art. She wore "new" garments and "new" modes of hair; but they all became her, though hideous on any other girl. With aunt's $500 a year, she had money to scrape along on. Literature was my rope of fortune. I had enough to keep myself in bread and cheese and the dog in bones.

But a fellow requires other things than mere necessaries. I yearned for Julia. Thrice I made an effort to see her, and thrice I wrote. All in vain.

I had the wretched bulldog as compensation and nothing more.

Now in the third or fourth week I began to experience the joys of being master of such a brute as Strong. He had to be kept in my own room, if you please, because there was no yard. While I was in it was all right; he would sit watching me as humble as a dog could be. But the moment I was free of the house he would bark and rave and keep it up until I returned.

Of course I got served with summonses on behalf of the nuisance.

All this time I was without explicit intelligence of Julia. It was maddening. To think of this poor, dear wayward child alone, as it were (though not quite) in a great city, consuming her own pride. For I felt, you see, that she really still loved me as I loved her. And yet not one word could I get from the worthy, devoted old housekeeper who looked after her.

But one evening, when many weeks had passed and I had bred a wrinkle on my brow, who should come to see me but Mrs. Green herself—this same good housekeeper.

"'Tis no good talking, Mr. Willoughby," she burst forth, "and for nobody that lives will I see my dear Miss Julia breaking her precious heart—least of all a cat."

"Go on, Mrs. Green," I urged, and she went on.

"The times we've had, sir, I'd never have believed possible, and all along of that Sweet wretch. You're acquainted with the animal, Mr. Willoughby, but not as she's grown up of late. There's an evil spirit in that beast not fit for a decent person to live with—and least of all a tender young lady like Miss Julia."

"You are extremely right, Mrs. Green, extremely," I remarked. "Tell me more."

"The very last thing, sir, was the scratching of the "King of Scotland" from head to foot and him ready to be sent to the academy. 'Six weeks' hard work and all for nothing!' my young lady sobbed and said, a-pointing at the cat, which lay purrin' like the evil hypocrite she is. There's nothin' safe from the false great object. And the milk it drinks and the dainty bits it does steal—why, it's $5 a week damage it does one way or another, if you'll believe me, Mr. Willoughby."

"I believe every word you say, my dear Mrs. Green," I replied. "Look at that other object."

I pointed at Strong as I spoke and made a click with my tongue. Strong obeyed that click. He stole, growling towards Mrs. Green, who jumped up, screamed and fled. But I arrested her outside and took her by the arm and whispered in her large red ear and was so glad that I could have kissed her, though she carries much hair on her upper lip and unequivocal down on her chin.

"We will go in a cab," said I at length, when I had soothed her. And on the way I convinced her that my plan was a reasonable one and that she (Mrs. Green) would be far more comfortable and opulent as housekeeper to two souls than as housekeeper to one soul and a demon cat. And in the street, where Julia gives consecration to the atmosphere, I first pressed a dollar into the dear creature's palm and then set her on the pavement.

Then back I drove to my rooms to find that Strong had, in a playful fit, reached down my collection of foreign stamps (in a $20 album) and divided it into an incalculable number of parts. But for once I did not curse the pretty creature.

"Good old dog," I said, as I patted him on the head. And he waggled his ugly tail and straightway proved his goodness by swallowing a British Guinea stamp of 1855 worth $5 and scraping to morsels its fellow worth $10.

That night I dreamed many dreams in which Julia, Mrs. Green, the dog Strong and the cat Sweet were strangely mingled. But I awoke refreshed, nevertheless, for I was full of hope. Nor had I any compunctions, for I felt that the happiness of two human souls was better than the happiness of a couple of demoniacal quadrupeds.

In the morning an insurance agent called and, speaking in a high voice that seemed menacing (though of course was not), got mauled at the ankle.

"The law, my friend, will give me my revenge," said this gentleman, when I had escorted him in safety downstairs. You see, I had not wanted to insure my life.

But at half past three I uprose and, taking Strong by the chain, led him into the street.

Thus to the studio. Here Mrs. Green received me with a pale face.

"Miss Julia is not in," she said, and I, dissembling, remarked that it was a pity.

"If I might rest awhile," I proceeded.

"Oh, certainly, sir," replied the astute creature. "Perhaps you would like to leave the dog in the kitchen?"

The good soul opened the door. Then I slipped Strong's chain, pushed him in and shut the door.

Immediately afterwards I invaded Julia's studio and Mrs. Green with me. We shut ourselves in and discussed the weather, the last cure for colds (Julia having one) and much else. We talked without ceasing, indeed, for many minutes.

But in spite of everything the riot in the kitchen reached our ears. Terrific at times it was, with fateful lulls, followed afresh by piercing cries, now of a cat and now of a dog. I opened the door an inch and peeped in.

At length, by half-past four, utter peace reigned. Mrs. Green and I looked at each other and started for the kitchen.

On the landing, however, whom should we meet but Julia.

"James!" she exclaimed, blushing divinely.

"I—brought the dog with me," I murmured. "I am going now. I only wanted to know that you were well. He is in the kitchen."

Her eyes brightened when I mentioned Strong. Hatred of Sweet possessed her—she said so afterwards.

Then I opened the door, and in a moment I saw that we were saved.

"Oh, Miss Julia!" cried Mrs. Green, running to the lifeless body of Sweet.

"Strong, what have you been doing?" said I. But I expected no answer, for side by side with the cat lay the lifeless dog.

For many seconds we contemplated the dead warriors. Then I turned to Julia. Tears were in her eyes, Mrs. Green considerately went away.

"Dearest," I said, "there is nothing now between us," and I opened my arms to her.

She hesitated for a moment, then came to me, and I kissed away her tears.

The death of Strong and Sweet was, after due legal debate, reckoned exceedingly natural.

The quadrupeds slumber in one grave.—St. Louis Star.

MASTERFUL MRS. SLIMS.

The Neatness and Despatch with Which She Broke Up a Dog Fight.

The man who was doing the talking has endured a good many hard knocks while making a very successful way through the world, and, like most persons who have survived such experience, has very decided opinions of his own. "I have always regarded woman as the weaker vessel," he said, "but want to say right here that Mrs. Slims is a very remarkable person. I don't believe she could tell a Percheron from a Kentucky thoroughbred, yet I saw her start a balky horse the other day after twenty men and boys had been beating, kicking and cursing the poor brute for half an hour. The persuasion she used was a couple of lumps of sugar and a few kind words.

"But it was just yesterday that she convinced me of her great superiority. You can gauge her knowledge of dogs from the fact that she paid $5 for a long-haired mongrel puppy, under the impression that she was buying an aristocratic pug. Slims has a bull terrier that's a professional fighter, and Torton, who lives next door, owns a big St. Bernard. The two dogs began an argument through the fence, and the larger one simplified matters by crashing through a board into Slims' yard. The whole neighborhood was soon engaged in an effort to part them. Strong hands tugged at tails, legs and ears. Clubs were freely used, water was dashed upon the belligerents, and the stern orders for them to 'break away' could be heard blocks off. When Mrs. Slims appeared on the scene she seemed to grasp the situation in one terrified glance. She flew into the house, dashed out again, and inside of a minute had the savage fighters slinking away from each other."

"How did she do it?"

"Bottle of ammonia. Surest thing on earth to break up a dog fight, and it's original with her. Why, those two terrible beasts quit like pet sheep, and the joke of it is that each dog thinks the other administered the awful dose. They never see each other now that they do not curl their nose as though sniffing ammonia, and trot briskly in opposite directions."—Detroit Free Press.

The skeleton of an average whale weighs about twenty-five tons.

No Pink Teas for Her.

A Norton county (Kansas) paper, in speaking of Miss Kate Johnson, the county treasurer-elect, says: "She is good looking, jolly, well fixed financially, full of business, likes company, but couldn't be dragged into a pink tea with a four-horse team."

Owns Two Hundred Teapots.

A woman in Chicago owns 200 teapots. Among curious pieces in the collection is a double Japanese teapot with two spouts, which is always used at wedding festivities in that country by the bride and groom. Then there is the pale blue, daintily figured combination teapot of two parts and two handles. The upper part has a sieve-like arrangement for the leaves, and the lower contains the cheering concoction.

A Woman as Consular Agent.

Little work and no salary was involved in Miss Emma Hart's tenure of office as consular agent of the United States at Edmunston, New Brunswick, during the two weeks' leave of absence granted to the regular agent, Mr. Guy. But as Secretary Sherman appointed Miss Hart in mid-November, and as it is unusual for a woman to act as a representative of our government abroad, the case is an interesting precedent to be recorded.

New Occupation for Women.

A new occupation for women is that known as "music teacher's assistant." This is a young woman who superintends the daily piano practice of the children of a family. Where expensive music masters are employed their work is frequently retarded by the careless practising of their pupils. To be on hand every day during the time spent at the piano by the young people of the family is the duty of the assistant; and her careful supervision of practice hours undoubtedly contributes to the successful teaching of the master.

Belts Made of Flowers.

Parisian women are now affecting a decidedly pretty fashion in a belt of flowers. It is made, preferably, of Parma or Neapolitan violets, small roses or pansies. The belt is completely covered with the flowers, which are sewn thickly together on a plain band of silk elastic, great care being taken to use the finest silk of exactly the same shade as the flowers chosen. The elastic must be stretched, while the flowers are sewn on so as to prevent gaps of the elastic showing. When the flowers have been carefully sewn down, the ends of the elastic band are turned in about half an inch, and a paste, steel or jeweled buckle clasp is firmly sewn on with corded silk at the back of the belt. If preferred, a knot of velvet ribbon or rosette of satin could take the place of the buckle, and in this case two strong hooks and eyes must be sewn on. The belts are being sold at the excessively high price of $10 each.

Health and Hair Dressing.

The style and influence of hair dressing is a topic of importance to the fair sex. Every health reformer is bound to express gratification that the days of the chignon and of hair pads are past. The present Grecian style of dressing the hair, in which pads are dispensed with and the hair is gathered into a simple coil behind, is a return to a classic and healthy fashion. There may be objections on the score of taste—itself a variable condition—to the "boy's," or short-cropped hair, as a feminine style; but where health considerations intervene there should be no objection to the adoption of this latter mode, especially for girls. Many diseases of the hair are clearly traceable to the reign of the chignon. It is only to be regretted that what is rational in the modern headdress does not extend to the chest and to the feet. But our fair readers should know that singeing the hair is of not the slightest use as a measure for hair stimulation.—New York Ledger.

Home Massage for Beauty.

You may use massage for obesity, for rheumatism, for weariness and for wrinkles. For all these ills to which femininity is heir it is excellent.

Massage of the body should always follow and never precede a hot bath. After bathing and being vaporized, the flesh is much more supple and flexible.

Massage consists in rubbing, kneading and pounding with the fingers all the fleshy parts of the body. A massage treatment is, therefore, difficult to manage if one has no maid, but it can be done by the use a long-handled rubber brush. The movements must be gentle and the treatment not very long.

In massage of the face, if the skin is sensitive, redness is apt to follow. The fingers should be dipped in olive oil to prevent the chafing of the skin. The face should be very lightly pinched and kneaded. The movement must always be in an upward direction. On the face, neck and chin the tips of the fingers should be used, and used very gently, but not the whole hand.

If one takes massage for obesity the rest after it should be brief. If it is for weariness or rheumatism, a nap may very beneficially follow.—New York Journal.

Treatment for a Red Nose.

Nothing is a greater blemish to the face of a woman than a red nose. This irritating condition may arise from various causes, one of the chief being indigestion. A habit of bolting the food is very often the cause of the indigestion which shows itself thus. Sufferers from red noses arising from indigestion should be most careful in their diet, avoiding heating foods and hot drinks. The food should be taken slowly and each mouthful be well masticated. Sometimes a red nose is due to dryness of the nasal duct or delicacy of the capillary organs. The inflammation may then be treated as follows: Prepare a wash containing 154 grains of powdered borax, one teaspoon of eau de cologne and five ounces of soft water. First dissolve the borax in the water and then add the eau de cologne. When the nose burns damp it with this lotion and let it dry on. If, when dry, it still burns, repeat the treatment. Another mixture for the same trouble may be made as follows:

Dissolve 30 grains of borax in one ounce of rose water and orange water in equal parts. Wet the nose with this lotion about three times a day, letting it dry on.

When the redness of the nose arises from a kind of congestion it should be washed in warm water only on going to bed.

A cold in the head will often produce a red and inflamed condition of the nose. A little cold cream should then be applied to the sore parts. The following is an easily prepared and safe recipe for cold cream: Get half a pound of the very best lard, put it in a basin, pour on it boiling water, and when cold drain it off. Repeat this process three times; then after quite freeing the lard from water beat it to a cream with a fork and scent it with essence of bergamot.

The nostrils should never be touched with the fingers. To wash them, a little hot water should be sniffed up and then ejected.—Chicago Record.

Fashion Notes.

Rose pink velvet turbans are much seen at the theatre.

The tiniest of tiny monograms are in vogue on smart stationery.

Salted peanuts are strong rivals of the salted almonds at women's luncheons.

Black velvet capes, trimmed with chinchilla, are much worn by the younger women.

The neck scarfs of sable, with many heads, tails and claws, are affected by the tailor made girl.

Hugenot caps are added to the tops of many of the short, full, puffed sleeves of evening bodices.

It is a great mistake to put too much handsome trimming on a hat. A little of a better quality produces a better effect.

Many of the demi-trained dress skirts are cut with nine gores; and at the back some are box pleated and others fan pleated.

The tiny empire fans are just the nicest sort of a gift for a debutante friend, whose ball attire is the delight of her frivolous little heart.

One cannot use too many ostrich feathers this season. If the hat becomes overloaded they can stray into the neck ruche or on a cape or muff.

The dolman style of wrap is likely to have a rather unwelcome reception. It is so difficult to move one's arms when wearing a garment of this sort that it would be small wonder if sensible women refused to accept the fashion.

Theatre wraps are elegant and elaborate in the extreme. They are immensely large and full, and as profusely trimmed as the most extravagant ball costume. Velvet, plush and brocade are the favorite materials, and fur, lace and ruchings the approved garniture.

SERMONS OF THE DAY.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED BY PROMINENT AMERICAN MINISTERS.

"Look at the Good Side of Life"—Sixth Sermon in the New York Herald's Competitive Series, Written by Rev. John D. Long, of Babylon, Long Island.

TEXT: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."—Philippians, iv., 8.

In other words, keep your eye open to the good that is in the world and, as far as possible, close it to the evil.

David said in his haste, "All men are liars," but he acknowledged that it was a hasty conclusion, and so, presumably, not strictly correct. You, in a similar spirit of impatience, may sometimes be tempted to voice the same opinion. But don't. For, in spite of lies, white and black, polite lies, business lies and malicious lies—lies that seem to worm themselves into every circumstance of life—the world in general hates the lie and loves the truth. This is why you cannot insult a man more deeply than to give him the lie. The insult is due to the fact that public opinion demands truth. Look, then, on this side of life, instead of allowing your mind to dwell on what is false.

No doubt there is much dishonesty in the world—dishonesty from the milkman who waters his milk to the railroad magnate who waters his stock. Your calico won't wash, your sugar contains glucose and your pepper sawdust. But never mind, after all people in general are honest and at heart believe that "honesty is the best policy." In the main they must act upon that belief, otherwise the wheels of business would stop to-morrow. Think, then, on this better aspect of human life.

Some say that things are very unfair in this world—that, for example, the man who steals a loaf of bread goes to jail while the man who steals a million of money at worst goes to Congress. There is doubtless some truth in this view. And yet there is a just God, and though sometimes He may seem a little slow, His grist is, on the whole, a pretty good article of justice. Remember always that in the long run, anyway, even in this world, right makes might. Think on this, and don't let the fact that many conditions seem uneven and unfair sour your spirit.

Again, there are those who look for dirt and find plenty of it. Human life is by no means immaculate, it is true, but none the less the world is full of the purity of innocent childhood, glorious womanhood and noble manhood. Look upon this side of life—the side that lies out in the sunlight of God's approval. The pessimist thinks that everything is imperfect. He examines the blade of grass and finds it faulty. It is sure to be split or crushed or stunted or otherwise malformed. He always discovers the worm in the heart of the rose or the thorn on the stem. Don't go in his company. See, rather, the loveliness scattered over the world with such a lavish hand. Why, as someone has shown us, even the wayside mud puddle, if viewed at the proper angle, is a thing of beauty, and mirrors the sky and reflects in its bosom the clouds of heaven.

Then why give heed to ill report, either? Forget the bad that you hear of your fellows and remember the good. There is great need of this advice. We are all a little too fond of evil reports. The daily papers, which really only print what the public demands, show this. What is the menu of our breakfast paper? In large measure a plate of violence and robbery, a dish of filth and a bowl of blood. "Give a dog a bad name and that's the end of him." Just so. Well, refuse to think on ill report and you will not repeat it. If you wish to help God and goodness think and speak things of good report

Yes, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things, and you will be better and happier. Life is very much as you view it. As the proverb goes, "The jaundiced see all things yellow." The gamin says, "Oh, it's all in your eye." And so it is. Look on the right side of life and not on the wrong side. Life, no doubt, has a seamy side, but be charitable. Don't think on this side. A painting has a face and a back. All the pictures in your parlor, I venture to say, are hung with the face out. Hang your pictures so in the parlor of your mind. Look for what is good in the lives of your fellow men and you will be happy. No doubt this is a world of sin and misery, and the background of human life is full of shadows. But look at the brightness and seek for the beauty and goodness in God's world. Jesus Christ was able to see something worth loving in the publican and the harlot. Emulate His example and you will find the same result.

Then there is another side to this subject. If you try to see only the good side of life you will help to make the world as you see it. Mark and mention the good in your fellow man and he will seek to rise to the full measure of your esteem. He will be stimulated to deserve your good opinion. Have faith in a man and you will help to make him faithful.

When a man does a good deed—say a kind act—notice it, speak of it, and he will do it again.

By following the advice given in the text you will promote your own happiness and, what is equally important, you will do something toward making the world better.

JOHN DIETRICH LONG,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, Babylon, L. I.

COMMON SENSE IN RELIGION.

Dr. Talmage Advocates Reform in Management of Spiritual Affairs.

TEXT: "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."—Luke xvi., 8.

That is another way of saying that Christians are not so skillful in the manipulation of spiritual affairs as worldlings are skillful in the management of temporalities. I see all around me people who are alert, earnest, concentrated and skillful in monetary matters, who in the affairs of the soul are laggards, inane, inert. The great want of the world is more common sense in matters of religion. If one half of the skill and forcefulness employed in financial affairs was employed in disseminating the truths of Christ and trying to make the world better, within ten years the last Juggernaut would fall, the last throne of oppression upset, the last iniquity tumble and the anthem that was chanted over Bethlehem on Christmas night would be echoed and re-echoed from all Nations and kindred and people: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will to men."

In the first place, my friends, we want more common sense in the building and conduct of churches. The idea of adaptiveness is always paramount in any other kind of structure. If bankers meet together, and they resolve upon putting up a bank, the bank is especially adapted to banking purposes; if a manufacturing company puts up a building, it is to be adapted to manufacturing purposes; but adaptiveness is not always the question in the rearing of churches. In many of our churches we want more light, more room, more ventilation, more comfort. Vast sums of money are expended on ecclesiastical structures, and men sit down in them, and you ask a man how he likes the church; he says, "I like it very well, but I can't hear."

Again I remark: We want more common sense in the obtaining of religious hope. All men understand that in order to succeed in worldly directions they must concentrate. They think on that one object, on that one subject, until their mind takes fire with the velocity of their own thoughts. All their acumen, all their strategy, all their wisdom, all their common sense they put in that one direction, and they succeed. But how seldom it is true in the matter of seeking after God! While no man expects to accomplish anything for this world without concentration and enthusiasm, how many are there expecting after a while to get into the kingdom of God without the use of any such means.

Again, I remark: We want more common sense in the building up and enlarging of our Christian character. There are men who have for forty years been running the Christian race, and they haven't run a quarter of a mile! No business man would be willing to have his investments unaccumulative. If you invest a dollar you expect that dollar to come home bringing another dollar on its back. What would you think of a man who should invest $10,000 in a monetary institution, then go off for five years, make no inquiry in regard to the investment, then come back, step up to the cashier of the institution and say: "Have you kept those $10,000 safely that I lodged with you?" but asking no question about interest or dividend? Why, you say, "That is not common sense." Neither is it, but that is the way we act in matters of the soul. We make a far more important investment than $10,000. We invest our soul. It is accumulative? Are we growing in grace? Are we getting better? Are we getting worse? God declares many dividends, but we do not collect them; we do not want them. Oh, that in this matter of accumulation we were as wise in the matters of the soul as we are in the matters of the world!

How little common sense in the reading of the Scriptures! We get any other book, and we open it, and we say, "Now what does this book mean to teach me? It is a book on astronomy; it will teach me astronomy. It is a book on political economy; it will teach me political economy. Taking up this Bible, do we ask ourselves what it means to teach? It means to do just one thing, get the world converted and get us all to heaven. That is what it proposes to do. But instead of that we go into the Bible as botanists to pick flowers, or we go as pugilists to get something to fight other Christians with, or we go as logicians trying to sharpen our mental faculties for a better argument, and we do not like this about the Bible and we do not like that, and we do not like the other thing.

How little we use common sense in prayer! We say, "Oh, Lord, give me this," and "Oh, Lord, give me that," and "Oh, Lord, give me something else," and we do not expect to get it, or getting it, we do not know we have it. We have no anxiety about it. We do not watch and wait for its coming. As a merchant, you telegraph or you write to some other city for a bill of goods. You say, "Send me by such express, or by such a steamer, or by such a rail-train." The day arrives. You send your wagon to the depot or to the wharf. The goods do not come. You immediately telegraph, "What is the matter with those goods? We haven't received them. Send them right away. We want them now, or we don't want them at all." And you keep writing, and you keep telegraphing, and keep sending your wagon to the depot, or to the express office, or to the wharf, until you get the goods. In matters of religion we are not so wise as that. We ask certain things to be sent from heaven. We do not know whether they come or not. We have not any special anxiety as to whether they come or not. We may get them and we may not get them. Instead of at 7 o'clock in the morning saying, "Have I got that blessing?" at 12 o'clock, noonday, asking, "Have I got that blessing?" at 7 o'clock in the evening saying, "Have I received that blessing?" and not getting it, pleading, pleading—begging, begging—asking, asking until you get it. Now, my brethren, is not that common sense? If we ask a thing from God, who has sworn by His eternal throne that He will do that which we ask, is it not common sense that we should watch and wait until we get it?

But I remark again: We want more common sense in doing good. Oh, how many people there are who want to do good, and they are dead failures! Why is it? They do not exercise the same tact, the same ingenuity, the same strategem, the same common sense in the work of Christ that they do in worldly things. Otherwise they would succeed in this direction as well as they succeed in the other. There are many men who have an arrogant way with them, although they may not feel arrogant in their soul. Or they have a patronizing way. They talk to a man of the world in a manner which seems to say: "Don't you wish you were as good as I am? Why, I have to look clear down before I can see you, you are so far beneath me." That manner always disgusts, always drives men from the kingdom of Jesus Christ, instead of bringing them in.

Suppose some business man in whose skill you had perfect confidence should tell you that to-morrow, Monday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, you could by a certain financial transaction make $5000, but that on Tuesday perhaps you might make it, but there would not be any positiveness about it, and on Wednesday there would not be so much, and Thursday less, Friday less, and so on less and less—when would you attend to the matter? Why, your common sense would dictate, "Immediately, I will attend to that matter, between 11 and 12 o'clock to-morrow, Monday morning, for then I can surely accomplish it, but on Tuesday I may not, and on Wednesday there is less prospect and less and less, and I will attend to it to-morrow. Now, let us bring our common sense in this matter of religion. Here are the hopes of the Gospel. We may get them now. To-morrow we may get them. Next day we may and we may not. The prospect less and less and less and less. The only sure time now—now. I would not talk to you in this way if I did not know that Christ was able to save all the people. I would not go into a hospital and tear off the bandages from the wounds if I had no balm to apply. I would not have the face to tell a man he is a sinner unless I had at the same time the authority for saying he may be saved.

O man! O woman! I wish to-day I could show you the burned hand of Christ—burned in plucking you out of the fire, burned in snatching you away from the flame. Ay, also the burned foot and the burned brow and the burned heart—burned for you. "By His stripes ye are healed."

A. C. Harmsworth, who equipped the Jackson-Harmsworth Arctic expedition in 1894, has presented his ship, the Windward, to Lieutenant R. E. Peary, who will have it overhauled and sent to this country, for use in his coming expedition.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 2.

Lesson Text: "Jesus and John," Matthew iii., 7-17—Lesson Text: Matthew iii., 17—Commentary on the Lesson Written by the Rev. Dr. D. M. Stearns.

Let me at the beginning of our study of the gospel by Matthew, in which we are to continue for six months, quote a few pregnant sentences from "Studies in the Gospels" by Rev. Henry G. Weston, D. D.: "The Bible is a history of the contest between Christ and satan for man and his dwelling place; of redemption provided by God proceeding from His love, with love determining the method and the end. The gospels are the history of that part of redemption which was wrought by the Lord Jesus Christ in His earthly life, death, burial and resurrection. The point of view of and the purpose in each gospel determine in every case what shall be inserted and omitted. The Old Testament closes with the Jewish nation looking for the fulfillment of the prophecies of a king who shall reign in righteousness, under whom the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord. Matthew is the gospel of the Jewish king rejected, resulting in the rejection of the nation, until the church, His body, shall be gathered out of all nations. In the Old Testament God is for His people; in the gospels He is with His people; in the Epistles He is in His people. These three, God for us, God with us, God in us, are the method and the end of the Divine dealing, holiness eternal in the heavens, incarnate on earth, embodied in the saints."

7. "O generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come." Chapter i. gives the genealogy of the King from Abraham to Joseph, the husband of Mary, who was of the royal line through Solomon, son of David. Luke iii., gives the genealogy of Mary, who was also of the house of David, but through Nathan, the son of David. Math. i., 1, declares that Jesus Christ is the inheritor and fulfiller of all things promised to David and Abraham.

8. "Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance," or, as in the margin, "answerable to amendment of life." Paul's preaching also was, "Repent and turn to God and do works meet for repentance" (Acts xxvi., 20). The teaching of all Scripture is that by nature we are away from God; God is calling us to come to Him, even as He called Adam from his hiding place in the garden, and has ever since been seeking lost sinners. When we turn to Him, He receives us graciously, forgives us freely and makes us His children through Jesus's blood. Then He asks us to walk worthy of our calling.

9. "And think not to say within yourselves, 'We have Abraham to our Father.' Even to our Lord Himself these people said proudly, "We be Abraham's seed," but He replied, "If ye were Abraham's children, ye would do the works of Abraham," and then He told them very plainly, "Ye are of your father, the devil" (John viii., 33, 39, 44). It will not do for us to say, "I am a member of the church, I have been baptized, my people are all Christians, I do the best I can," etc., as if any of these could save us. There must be a true reception of Jesus Christ as our own personal Saviour and a whole hearted reliance upon His merits only.

10. "Every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire." Both in the Old Testament and in the New the believer is compared to a tree. See Ps. i., 3; Jer. xvii., 8, and compare our Lord's words in Math xv., 13, "Every plant which My Heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up."

11. "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." John sought no honor for himself, but he loved to point to the mightier than he, whose shoes he was not worthy to bear. We have not the right spirit if we ever seek any glory for ourselves. Repentance and the forgiveness of sins are God's free gift and make us to be surely saved, but being saved we must be filled with the Spirit in order to serve Him and bear the fruit which will be to His glory and make manifest that we are His.

12. "Whose fan is in His hand, and He will thoroughly purge His floor and gather His wheat into the garner, but He will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire." May there not be some reference here to the fire of the last verse? Compare the harvest time of chapter xiii., 40-43. I have heard people pray for the fire, and I have wondered if they were even ready for the Spirit.

13. "Then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordan unto John, to be baptized of him." Consider when He had been for the last eighteen years since He said to His mother at Jerusalem, "I must be about My Father's business." He has certainly been about that business, but how and where? In the humble home and carpenter's shop of Nazareth, subject to Joseph and Mary, willing and obedient and waiting God's time for public work. We need to lay this to heart also.

14. "But John forbade Him, saying, I have need to be baptized of Thee, and comest Thou to me." So John was ever humble and ready to lay himself at Jesus' feet. When they told John a little later that all men were following Jesus, he replied: "I am not the Christ, but sent before Him; the friend of the bridegroom rejoiceth greatly because of the bridegroom's voice; this my joy therefore is fulfilled" (John iii., 26-29). Just a voice; anything or nothing if only Christ is magnified.

15. "And Jesus answering said unto him, Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." This was His consecration to His public work, a life of constant and manifest death to self that He might glorify God, manifest and declare His Name and fulfill all that had been written of Himself in the law, the prophets and the Psalms. As His witnesses there is no other way for us than self renunciation.

16. "Lo, the heavens were opened unto Him, and He saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and lighting upon Him," Heaven is always witnessing what is going on on the earth, and, though there may be no outward manifestation as here, yet it is even so. I believe it firmly and have found great comfort in such assurances as II Chron xvi., 9. At Pentecost the Spirit came as tongues of fire, for there was purification needed as well as power, but there was no sin in Christ.

17. "And, lo, a voice from heaven, saying, This is My Beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." It is written in Luke iii., 21, that Jesus was praying, and in John i., 32, that the Spirit abode upon Him. Here are very plainly the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. The Spirit must have been always in Christ, but here is a special ministry of the Spirit at the beginning of His public work. Can we think of doing with less?—Lesson Helper.

Russia's Fearful Famine.

A medical report from the famine district of Archangel in Russia, asserts that the condition of the sufferers exceeds description. They wander about, their bodies reduced to skeletons and their heads swollen to the size of buckets.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

It is expected in Washington that Secretary Sherman's appeal for aid for Cubans will be promptly met.

Senator Lodge has prepared a bill for the purchase by the United States of the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John.

Twenty-nine bills relating to the Civil Service have been introduced in the House of Representatives at the special session and the present session.

Miss Anna Virginia Wells, daughter of Judge Lewis S. Wells, a prominent Washington attorney, committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart at her father's residence. Miss Wells was an acquaintance of Miss Leila Herbert, and it was Miss Herbert's tragic death which brought on the fit of melancholy which caused her to end her own life in a similar manner.

President McKinley pardoned William E. Burr, Jr., the St. Louis banker who, on January 27 last, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for embezzlement.

Domestic.

The jurors in the Luetgert case, at Chicago, inspected the factory where Mrs. Luetgert is alleged to have been killed by her husband.

The dead and frozen body of Lawrence McCarthy, a watchman, was found drifting in a rowboat through the Narrows, in New York Harbor.

James F. Calnan, driver for Engine Company No. 34, was killed in New York City by the turning over of his engine. He was on his way to a fire and turned out of his course to avoid running down a woman and child.

Mr. and Mrs. James Clements had gold nuggets worth $70,000 on their Christmas tree in a room in a little hotel in Washington place, New York City. It was the result of recent work by Mr. Clements in the Klondike region.

The Salvation Army has abandoned its Prison Gate Home, for the reformation of ex-convicts, in Contra Costa County, California.

Mrs. John Rice, of New York City, fell dead while preparing a Christmas tree for her children. She had been too poor to provide this luxury for them in former years, and a physician said that too much joy was the cause of death.

Terrence Brady and Michael Brady (alias McDermott), brothers, who had been inseparable since childhood, died Christmas Day at Bellevue Hospital, New York City. They gave a remarkable demonstration of their affection for each other during their last hours

Casper Fuchs, eighty years old, who for years had expressed a desire that his life might end on the anniversary of his wife's death, Christmas Day, had his wish fulfilled at the Fordham Hospital, New York, where he died from exposure.

The New York State Canal Board, misled by the estimates of the State Engineer and Surveyor, find that it will cost $15,000,000, instead of $9,000,000, to modernize the State canal system.

Martin Rood, a watchman in a store at Canaan, Conn., attacked six burglars and captured four, two of whom he had shot down.

Japan's new war ship, Chitos, will soon be finished at the San Francisco (Cal.) works.

Andersen, the cook of the schooner Olive Pecker, was convicted of murder at Norfolk, Va., and sentenced to be hanged.

A heavy snowstorm prevailed in the northern and western parts of New York State.

A Christmas rabbit hunt for the poor in Monroe County, Missouri, netted 3000 animals.

Amid great excitement the Illinois House of Representatives passed the Republican Senatorial Apportionment bill with only two votes to spare.

In the Supreme Court in Brooklyn a jury awarded John J. Lewis $1000 damages for injuries received in the Merrick road disaster. Lewis, through his guardian, began suit against the Long Island Railroad Company for $50,000. This is the first suit brought by a survivor of the disaster.

The leading biscuit manufacturers have announced a simultaneous advance in prices, indicating that the proposed $55,000,000 combination among them is practically accomplished.

The New England Society of Brooklyn held its eighteenth annual dinner in Brooklyn. One hundred and forty men and women participated in the festivities. Governor Black was among the guests and made an address. St. Clair McKelway, Senator Hawley and George W. Smalley also spoke.

John D. Hart, an owner of the filibustering steamer Leonada, was surrendered by one of his bondsmen in Philadelphia and taken to the Eastern Penitentiary.

James R. Griner, a hotel proprietor, of Duryea, Penn., shot and killed his stepdaughter, Mrs. Schaeffer, who served him as cook and sued him for money loaned.

Russia has placed orders in San Francisco and Chicago for large food supplies for her garrison in Vladivostock, and Japan is making extensive naval preparations, both countries acting probably with a view to trouble over the Russian occupation at Port Arthur.

J. Pierpont Morgan has outlined a plan for a great selling agency in New York for anthracite coal, thereby doing away with the middlemen and saving the companies twenty millions a year. It is proposed to buy the entire output of the railroads.

Seven boys, each less than fifteen years of age, were charged with trying to wreck trains in New Jersey.

The Fall River (Mass.) Manufacturers Committee sent a reply to the operatives, rejecting their propositions.

The sewer-pipe manufacturers east of the Mississippi River have virtually reached an agreement by which there is to be a central selling agency.

Martin J. Oakley, Jr., a fireman of Engine Company No. 5, New York City, was killed by being suffocated by gas in the cellar of 426 East Fourteenth street, where a small fire was smouldering. Three other firemen were overcome, and were taken to hospitals. A broken gas pipe caused the damage.

The Farm and Dairy Product Company of Jersey City has filed articles of incorporation at Trenton, the object being to organize a trust to control the supply of milk for the Greater New York.

Cashier Long, of the Dime Savings Bank in Brooklyn, disappeared over a week ago, owing to a temporary aberration, and returned just after the officials, fearing for the safety of $22,000,000 in securities, had succeeded in having the vault opened by two expert mechanics, who worked for seven days upon it. The securities and the cashier's accounts were found correct.

Julius A. Brose, discount clerk for the State Banking Company in Newark, N. J., was arrested, charged with being a defaulter in the sum of $7209.

PROPITIATING THE DEMONS.

Strange Chinese Ceremonial on a Junk in San Francisco Bay.

Many Celestials gathered recently at Oceanic wharf to see the high priest, Whan Ti, and his attendant acolytes, embark on the junk Fung-Hi.

At 1 o'clock the joss, Kwong Goon, was brought onto the wharf in a hack, accompanied by Whan Ti and eight attendants, all in full canonicals. Platter after platter of sweetmeats and delicacies dear to the Mongolian palate followed the joss along the wharf, to the incessant squealing of a reed instrument, played by one of the joss's attendants.

Following the sweetmeats came bearers carrying huge plates, on which were various roast pigs, ducks and sundry vegetables. The ducks were the strangest items of the collection. They were placed on the dishes in all attitudes some as if attempting to fly, and others resting in a dignified manner on one leg.

At last, however, the procession was in order, and a move was made toward the junk, the joss in the lead. When the end of the wharf was reached, at a signal from Whan Ti, the idol was lifted on to the junk and placed against the mast, on which it leaned with a wabble in its legs suggestive of locomotor ataxia after three years of a sitting posture. Punk sticks were at once lighted and placed at the feet of the joss, and the roasts and dessert were then—very carefully this time—carried on board. Enormous bundles of prayer papers completed the junk's cargo, and, after a large table had been fixed up as an altar and a few prayers had been said, the high priest ordered the ropes to be cast off and the Fung Hi floated out into the bay. The vessel was gaudily decorated with lanterns, tinsel and colored cloth, and appeared to be worthy of the honor of carrying such a dreadful divinity as Kwong Goon.

The junk sailed out for about a quarter of a mile, and then the priests began casting their bread on the waters, believing that it would be swallowed by the evil spirits, of whom Kwong Goon is king, and so deter them from eating up all the flesh. Fowls, ducks, pigs and rice were thrown to these demons amid a deafening din of cymbals and drums, and the wondering Chinese on the wharf did obeisance to their deity which was out on the water. At 4 o'clock the junk returned, and the priests and their altar servants repaired to the joss house on Pine street, where they conducted the closing services of the Kwong Goon festival, which will be celebrated again three years hence.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Tailoring With a Scythe.

Old Jed Buzzell, who lives in the meadow land near Greenfield, Me., has turned tailor after having passed threescore years on a farm, and is getting rich by making suits for a New York wholesale firm, as well as for wealthy visitors who go to Maine every autumn. Though none of the garments which he constructs are made to order, they all give good satisfaction to the purchasers, none of whom complain about the wearing qualities or the fit of Buzzell's clothes. This is all the more remarkable because most of his men are rich men, who are accustomed to purchase the best articles in the market. Buzzell made two hundred suits last year, and will sell more than five hundred this season. He cuts them with a scythe, sews them up with common white wrapping twine, uses manila spun yarn for buttons, and sells a complete suit for 7 cents. Mr. Buzzell manufactures grass ducking suits for hunters, and is the only man in New England who is engaged in the business.—Boston Transcript.

Bootblacks in London.

The force of American demand is being once more exemplified in London by the placing at all important railroad stations of chairs in connection with the bootblack brigade. This work is undertaken by the Central Shoeblack society. There is already such accommodation provided at viaduct station. It appears that American gentlemen visiting London express surprise that they are expected to stand while they have their boots blacked, as they are accustomed to sit during the operation when at home.

The society has sixty boys who are lodged, taught and partially boarded on the premises of the institution, and there is an ingenious allotment of their earnings into three parts, after an allowance for food required out of doors, one-third being their own, another third the society's and the remaining third going to their banking account, on which they can draw for special purposes.—London News.

An Artistic Gavel.

Miss Blanche Dillaye, president of the Plastic club of Philadelphia, has a most unique gavel with which to call to order these first meetings of the new, ambitious art club of women. Miss Dillaye's own clever hands fashioned the gavel, which is of burnt wood, with a conventional design in rose leaves running over the entire surface. Around the ends of the gavel runs the cleverly chosen quotation: "Lend me your ears."

Huntingdon Pomona Grange.

No. 6. P. of H. held its fourth quarterly meeting in the hall of Trough Creek Grange, No. 444, December 15th and 16th, 1897.

The Grange was called to order on Wednesday evening at 7.30. After the opening exercises, reading the minutes, and the appointment of committees the question box was handed around and the discussions resulting therefrom were very interesting as well as instructive.

Thursday morning's session opened at 9.30 After the opening exercises the topic, How can home be made more attractive and enjoyable? was opened by J. L. Enyeart and ably discussed.

The topic, How can farmers best improve their present conditions? was opened by J. F. Wright and created a lenghty discussion. The address of welcome was given by Jonathan Evans, who in his usual courteous manner made all visiting patrons welcome. The welcome was responded to by J. L. Enyeart. At 12 o'clock the Grange took a recess till 1.30 P. M.

The Grange reassembled at 1.30 P. M. and opened for work in the fifth degree. The degree of Pomona was conferred on the following named persons, after being duly eleced: W. T. Boring, Maggie R. Boring, D. A. Griffith, N. E. Hetrick.

The election of officers for the ensuing two years resulted as follows: For Master. J. L. Enyeart; Overseer, R. P. Smith; Lecturer, J. C. Stienback; Stewart, Jno. R. Lehman; Asst. Stewart, W. T. Boring; Chaplain, Jonathan Evans; Treasurer, H. H. Summers; Secretary D. M. Summers; Gate Keeper, S. A. McClain; Pomona, M. C. McClain; Ceres, Kate Heeter; Flora, M. E. Crotsley; Lady Asst. Steward, Olie Evans. Executive commitee, R. S. Seeds, W. W. Stryker, O. M. Whipple, T. S. Jackson, H. D. Taylor. Finance committe, J. D. Crotsley, W. S. Shearer, T. M. Wood. At 6 o'clock the Grange took a recess till 7.30 P. M.

The Grange reassembled at 7.30 P. M. After a song by the choir the Worthy Deputy W. S. Shearer installed the newly elected officers. J. R. Lehman was reelected Fire Insurance Director to represent the Patrons of Huntingdon county in the Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance company ot Centre county.

The Directors report showed that for the last eighteen years the average cost to the thousand insured in said company was one dollar and forty-eight cents.

On request the Worthy State Lecturer W. F. Hill, H. H. Summers presented the subject of sugar beet culture in this county, and after some discussion on the subject a committee was appointed to confer with the proper authorities to obtain seed, free of charge, to distribute among the different Granges of the county at the next Pomona meeting.

A vote of thanks was tendered Trough Creek Grange for their open-hearted kindness and hospitality and to the choir for the excellent music rendered.

SECRETARY.

For the "Sweetest of the Sweet."

Chicago Chronicle.

Framed and hung up in the Agricultural bank of Paris, Ky., is a check which was made payable to "Sweetest of the Sweet," and so indorsed. President McClure, of the bank, tells the story of the check as follows: "One of our depositors recently gave his wife a check for $10, the check being regularly filled out and duly signed, except that it was made payable to 'Sweetest of the Sweet.' When the lady presented the check for payment I innocently inquired:

"'Who is this 'Sweetest of the Sweet?'"

"'Why, it's me,' she replied.

"I told her to indorse the check, which she did, and handed it back.

"'But, madam', I said, 'you must indorse it just as drawn, to the 'Sweetest of the Sweet.'"

"She snatched up the pen and wrote the words below the name and I paid the money."

It is easy to catch cold and just as easy to get rid of it if you commence early to use One Minute Cough Cure. It cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and all throat and lung troubles. It is pleasant to take, safe to use and sure to cure. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

A Barn That Grows.

J. W. Fesler, of Morgantown, Ind., has a barn which threatens to develop into a "skyscraper" In 1891 being in need of a new barn, he built a small structure, and in its construction he used green willow posts at the corners and along the sides. These he sank into the ground in the usual manner. For some time nothing unusual was noticed, but after a year he saw that whereas he laid the floor near the ground, it was above the soil. He discovered that the willow posts, instead of being dead were alive, and had taken root and were growing. In their upward movement they carried the barn along. Last spring the barn was on stilts nine feet high, and he put in a new floor and surrounded the posts with siding, thereby making it a two story affair. There is now a space of seven inches between the new floor and the ground, and Mr. Fesler expects to have a three story barn in course of time.

Squaw Man's "Graft" of the Government.

From the Kansas City Journal.

Our idea of a lucky man is one who can get a great big graft on the Government. Charles Henry is a citizen of Pleasanton, who years ago was married to a quarter-blood Cherokee woman. She died about seven years ago, leaving a little son. Two months ago Mr. Henry discovered that his wife was carried on the rolls of the Cherokee tribe, and that his little son was entitled to all the land and hand money secured by any other Cherokee. Last week he received for the boy a check for $3,700 and a deed of 320 acres of rich land. He is a coal miner and had been very poor.

CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

America is a great country. In variety and grandeur of natural scenery it is unrivaled Its wooded heights, its fertile valleys, its boundless plains, its rugged and rocky mountains, its great lakes, its balmy slopes are the admiration of all mankind. To traverse this great country, to behold its diversities and its wonders, is a liberal education, a revelation to the immured metropolitan citizen. The Personally-Conducted Tour to California under the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company which leaves New York on January 8, 1898, affords a most excellent opportunity to view the vast variety and boundless beauty of this marvelous land. The party will travel westward in special Pullman cars in charge of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon, stopping *en route* at Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, Glenwood Springs, and Salt Lake City. In California visits will be made to Monterey and the famous Hotel Del Monte, Santa Cruz, San Jose, Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, Redlands, and Passadena. The party will return on the "Golden Gate Special," the finest train that crosses the Continent, leaving Los Angeles February 2, and stopping at Tucson, El Paso, and St. Louis. Eighteen days will be spent in California. Round-trip rate, *including all necessary expenses during entire trip*, $335 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg; $330 from Pittsburg. For itinerary and full information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 12-8-3t.

The Prospectus of the Home for 1898,

The excellent stories, for which The Home is noted, will be continued; the Fashion and Fancy Work department will be kept up to a high standard. Kate Sanborn will continue her bright "Off-Hand Talks," and every one of the numerous Departments will be increased and made brighter.

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Sherman Rogers, Tyrone, Pa., and Jemima Lowe, Petersburg.

R. Milton Baird, Altoona, and Laura B. Myers, Huntingdon.

M. W. McCullough, Cross Creek, Washington Co., Pa., and Esther A. Gripp, Fairbrook, Centre Co., Pa.

Jesse M. Brininger, Mapleton, and Jennie Doyle, Shade Gap.

Charles A. Burns, Centre Co., Pa., and Minnie Prough, Huntingdon.

Harry S. Williams, Altoona, and Lucy K. Beck, Morris township.

John Elliott Carns and Martha Rodkey, both of Warriorsmark township.

Albert G. Holland, Springfield township, and M. Annie Yocum, East Waterford, Pa.

W. R. Richards, Sidney, Indiana Co., Pa., and Ida M. Hockenberry, Bower, Clearfield Co., Pa.

William H. Harshberger, and Julia E. Whiteside, both of Logan township.

E. H. Culbertson, Orbisonia, and Orley Ramsey, Rockhill.

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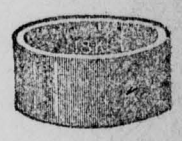

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